The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,231.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
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Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

WILSON—January 15th, at Kamptee, the wife of Captain Charles H. Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Nagpore Force, of a daughter.

WELDON—January 16th, the wife of Major W. Weldon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAITLAND—January 21st, at the Lower Colleroon, Annikat, Isabella Henrietta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Maitland, aged 1 year and 7 months.

PHILIPPS—January 14th, at Inzelly, near Berhampore, Captain Charles Gwynne Philipps, Madras Staff Corps, of cholera.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave	Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„	Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„	Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	12th	„	Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive	Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	1 &	15	Leave	Calcutta	1 &	15
„	Carwar	2	16	„	Bimlipatam	4	18
„	Mangalore	3	17	„	Vizagapatam	4	18
„	Cannanore	4	18	„	Coconada	5	19
„	Calicut	4	18	„	Masulipatam	6	20
„	Cochin	5	19	„	Madras	10	24
„	Tuticorin		20	„	Negapatam	11	25
„	Colombo		21	„	Colombo		28
„	Negapatam	10	24	„	Tuticorin		29
„	Madras	15	30	„	Cochin	16	1
„	Masulipatam	16	1	„	Calicut	16	1*
„	Coconada	17	2	„	Cannanore	17	2†
„	Vizagapatam	18	3	„	Mangalore	18	3
„	Bimlipatam	18	3	„	Carwar	19	4
Arrive	Calcutta	20	5	Arrive	Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., J. Saunders, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P. C. C. D. Hutcheson, Commander, as above, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "ORISSA," 400 Tons, 80 H. P., J. Ballantine, Commander, as above, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta, on SATURDAY the 3rd February at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore.	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 3rd proximo at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Veraval,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, JYTAPORE AND MALWAN EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 897 Tons Register, A. J. Mollison, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The new first class Ship "BELLE OF THE SEA," 1152 tons, Captain Hammond, will have quick despatch for Calcutta. For Freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 12th proximo.)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, John Boag, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 30th January 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, by order of the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship Owning Association (Limited), the British iron-built ship "DOLBADERN CASTLE," 989.26 tons Register, built in 1833 at Sunderland, England classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyds, belonging to the said Association, under charter from Bombay to Rice Port in Burmah in ballast, and from thence to England or the Continent with a Cargo of Rice or other lawful merchandise. For further particulars apply to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay 19th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£66	Exclusive of
Second Class	„ 35	Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE," 1,400 Tons, Captain Auld, will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Eastern Belle*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Eastern Belle*.

Bombay, 25th January 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Goods, per *Ellen Stuart*, Lyons, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Lyons will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners *Ellen Stuart*.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59301, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th Decemb 1865. JOHN DWYER.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. Cama, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

PROBATE of the WILL of the late WILLIAM BROWN, of Byculla, having been granted to WILLIAM BOND and ALFRED KING, two of the executors named therein, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased WILLIAM BROWN, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the undersigned at their address, 5, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WILLIAM BOND.
ALFRED KING.

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order. Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings, No. 14.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે મીકાનીકલ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकल बील्डींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share became due on 1st July last, and that Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum is accruing on all Unpaid Calls.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

Bombay, 18th August 1865.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors beg to give notice that the Accounts of the Bank to 30th December 1865 having been made up and audited, will lie at the Office of the Bank for fifteen days from this date, for the inspection, during business hours, of such of the Registered Shareholders as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

18th January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Allottees of Shares in this Association, who have not as yet executed the Deed of Association, although they have paid the Calls, are hereby informed that unless they sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association before the 2nd proximo, the money paid by them shall be forfeited to the Association.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—With reference to the Notification dated the 15th December last, it is hereby notified, that in view to the proposal the Directors have since resolved on submitting at the Annual General Meeting, called on the 3rd proximo, for the voluntary winding up of the Association, they have not proceeded to declare the forfeiture of Shares on which the 2nd Call has not been paid.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th January 1866.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agred upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a "STAND" for the accommodation of the Public, has been erected on the RACE COURSE. Early applications for seats, should therefore be made to Mr. J. S. MAIDMENT, at Byculla, or to JAFFER SULLIMAN, in the Fort.

Price of Tickets, as follows:

					Rs.
For the Race Season 1866,	1st Class,	Chairs each	15
Do.	do.	do.	Benches each	12
For the Race Season 1866,	2nd Class,	Chairs each	10
Do.	do.	do.	Benches each	6
Day Tickets,	1st Class,	Chairs each	5
Do.	do.	Benches each	4
Day Tickets,	2nd Class,	Chairs each	3
Do.	do.	Benches each	2

N. B.—Children will be charged half price. Tickets shoul, dtherefore, be taken at the earliest opportunity to ensure Seats, and so prevent unnecessary disappointment.

J. H. HENDERSON, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

CARTES DE VISITE.—A selection of Portraits of Royal Personages and others now received.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS AND COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.—A very tasteful Selection now on view.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, CASHMERE, DELHI, AGRA, &c., &c., executed by Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, are always available for selection.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS.—Photographic Copies of the following popular Engravings: *The Huguenot, Proscribed Royalist, Black Brunswicker, Order of Release, Prison Window, Midsummer Nights' Dreams, Christ blessing Children, Challenge, Sanctuary, Medora, Approaching Footsteps*—the last two are coloured after the originals.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MANIFOLD WRITERS.—This Desk Companion should be in the possession of all who have occasion to keep copies of their Private Correspondence. The attention of Adjutants of Regiments, Secretaries to Book Clubs or Messes is particularly directed to the convenience and importance of the Manifold Writer; and to the inconvenience which so frequently arises for want of copies of business letters despatched to Mess Agents and others—each Manifold contains, styles, Carbonic Books and Copy Books with metal and card board guards. Letter sizes Rs. 25—Note sizes Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1.6	per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1.8	ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

	Rs.		
Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM FELTON PEEL, in the firm of Peel, Cassels and Co., ceases from the 14th of November, instant, and that Mr. William Christian has been admitted a Partner therein.

PEEL, CASSELS AND Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1865.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting fixed for MONDAY the 29th instant is POSTPONED in consequence of the audit of the accounts not being complete.

A Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of Directors.
2. To consider a proposition that the Company be wound up voluntarily.
   (If this Resolution be passed)
3. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.
   (If the Resolution be rejected)
4. To appoint two Directors in place of those who have retired.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

NOTICE.—ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 7, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect a Liquidator in the room of H. D. Cartwright, Esq., who cannot accept the appointment.

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

ON VIEW.

An etching of the full size of the Engraving now in course of execution by W. H. Simmons of Mr. H. Barrand's fine Equestrian Portraits of—the

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Artists' Proofs, Rs. 75; Proofs, Rs. 50.
Prints, Rs. 25.
Free of Charges or Duty.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GEORGE III JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇશપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 20th instant, interest will be charged at the rate of 18 Per Cent. per Annum, on all calls on shares of the above Company, remaining unpaid on above date.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. „
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.,
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's guide and scoring books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders.
Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.
Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

FIRST BATTALION 4TH (KING'S OWN) ROYAL REGIMENT.—The Inhabitants of Bombay are hereby informed that the Workshops of the above Regiment will undertake to execute all kinds of Wood Turnery, including fancy twist work, at reasonable charges.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

THE Rev. W. B. KEER has been appointed, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be Harbour Chaplain for Bombay.

This appointment has been made with the approval of the Bishop of Bombay and in accordance with the prayer of a Memorial signed by H. E. Sir B. Frere and by a large number of influential Laymen.

The entire expenditure connected with this Harbour Chaplaincy, amounting to about Rs. 500 monthly, will be borne by the "Additional Clergy Fund" under the management of the Bombay Committee of the S. P. G.

It is hoped that the Mercantile Firms of Bombay will be willing to contribute among themselves this sum.

I have already been assured by resident Partners in several of our leading Firms of the readiness of their Firms to contribute towards the support of this Chaplain.

I hope to call personally upon the Bombay representatives of such Firms as have not thus far expressed their willingness to co-operate in this movement; but meanwhile, as this Chaplain is expected by the next in-coming Mail, may I request all Firms and all persons who are willing to make an annual Subscription specially towards the expenditure of this newly established Chaplaincy, to be so good as to communicate to me by letter the amount of the Annual Contribution for which they are willing to make themselves responsible.

C. D. DU PORT, M. A.,
Secretary S. P. G.,
and Treasurer of the "Additional Clergy Fund."

Over Bible Society's Depot, Esplanade, 30th January, 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for ladies on band nights.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Advertisement of the 19th August last, giving notice of a Resolution passed in the General Meeting held on the 17th August last, declaring all Shares are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, on which the Second Calls then due with arreared interest remained unpaid on the 18th September 1865, that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 11th January 1866, the said Directors have declared that the Shares in the said Company below specified, upon which the Second Calls with interest were unpaid on the said 18th day of September 1865, are absolutely Forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Act XIX. of 1857, and with the Articles of Association of the said Company.

Names of Shareholders.	Shares.	Numbers of Shares.
Achratlal Maljee	1	1485.
Bapalal Bhavanishankar	5	667 to 671.
Chamanlal Ranchor	7	7100 to 7106.
Dolatram Kavaldass	5	2699 to 2703.
Mrs. Jane King	5	236 to 240.
Narseraee Kadoojee	1	4990.
Nahalchand Mohokaurchand	20	7660 to 7679.
Pranjeevan Bhoodhardass	3	3984 to 3986.
Mr. C. Fredricks Preston	10	7085 to 7094.
Oomedchand Hattesing	5	7210 to 7214.
Ramchund Mayaram	10	7477 to 7481 and 26 to 30.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, Manager.

Ahmedabad, 13th January 1866.

BOMBAY LAND MORTGAGE LOAN, 1866.—INTEREST 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM guaranteed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) and *secured by the Mortgage of Property valued at upwards of 60 per cent. over the amount of Loan.*

1st. The Financial Association of India and China (Limited) are prepared to receive applications for Certificates to a limited extent in the above Loan, similar to those issued for The Land Mortgage Loan.

2nd. Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards (in multiples of Rs. 500) will be received, and Certificates for the same will be issued to each Subscriber, which will be transferable by assignment endorsed, and registered at the Office of the Association.

3rd. The Loan will be repayable at the expiry of 6 months from the date of the Certificates, and will bear interest at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

4. Mortgages already made to the Association of real property (consisting of Land, Houses, &c. in the Fort and Island of Bombay) and falling due at various dates in 1866 and 1867, the property being estimated by the Company's Valuators at the value of at least 60 per cent. above the amount of the loan, will be transferred to Trustees in Security for the repayment of the Loan.

5th. In addition to the Security of the above Mortgages, payment of Principal and Interest will be guaranteed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) of which the
Paid up Capital amounts to......... Rs. 60,30,000
Unpaid up „ 180,00,000

6. Preference of Allotment in the distribution of Certificates will be given according to priority of application, and it is expected that the Certificates will within a few days be ready for delivery.

7. Further particulars may be learned on application to the Officiating Manager, Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Officiating Manager.

23rd January 1866.

NOTICES.

WE beg to inform the public that Mr. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE CAMA and Mr. JAMSETJEE PALLONJEE cease to be partners in our firm from THIS DAY.

DADABHAI NAOROJI & Co.

London, 1st January 1866.

"THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)"

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઅલ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from the 1st August 1865. Shareholders are requested to send in to the office of this Association the receipt of the 1st and 2nd Calls, in exchange for the Provisional Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJI NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1865.

COLLARD'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., sole Agents in Bombay for Messrs. Collard and Collard, have on hand a small consignment of their fine semi-grand square Pianofortes, with all the latest improvements, and manufactured expressly for the Bombay climate. One of these Instruments has been opened out and may be tried at the Library. Cash Rs. 1,000.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND Co., as sole Agents from Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd, have received a very large assortment of their Photographic views of Kashmere and Scinde Valley. Size 12 by 10, Rs. 4; or 7½ by 4½, Rs. 3.

ALSO

Views of Simla, The Sutlej, Chini, Wanga Valley, &c., Lahore, Umritsur, Kangra Valley, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, Mussoorie, Murree.

ALSO

Groups of Native character.

AND OF

H. E. The Viceroy and Council. Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 each

HENRY'S GUNS AND RIFLES.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., sole Agents in Bombay for Mr. Henry's Firearms, have on hand the following:—

		Rs.
No. 1120.	Plain Military Patent Rifle with the complete apparatus and extra fittings, complete in case	295
No. 1153.	Ditto ditto with improved front sight and very complete apparatus	300
No. 1061.	Best Military Pattern Patent Rifle with pistol hand stocks, vernier back sight, and front wind sight, with apparatus	435
No. 864.	Best Double Rifle with pistol hand-stock, 17 gauge, 28-inch barrels, in case, with complete apparatus and outside leather case	630
No. 356.	Best Single Sporting Rifle, 36 in barrel, Newton's patent sights, and elevating checkpiece, in case, with complete apparatus	470
No. 1051.	Best Single Sporting Rifle with pistol hand-stock, vernier back sight, and front wind sight, in case, with very complete apparatus	450
No. 1007.	Ditto with 34-inch barrel.	440
No. 893.	Ditto with Newton's patent sights, in case, with complete apparatus	435
No. 781.	Ditto with patent sights and apparatus, in case	370
No. 366.	Single Patent Rifle with extra small-bore barrel for match-shooting, fitting the same stock, patent sights, and complete apparatus	380
No. 367.	Double Sporting Rifle with complete apparatus	540

HENRY'S REVOLVERS.

These weapons are of very highly finished and superior workmanship, and contain several valuable improvements; full size in handsome case with complete apparatus. Rs. 150.

Notice.—Orders are received for Tiger or other Sporting Rifles and for all descriptions of weapon of Mr. Henry's manufacture.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. Rogers & Co., Fort.

NOTIFICATION.—BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Section 264 of Act 2 of 1865.

The following Bye-Laws for regulating the Supply of Water in Bombay have been sanctioned by Government under date the 26th January 1866.

BYE-LAWS.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

1. No dirty pot, chatty, or other vessel shall be used by any person or persons for drawing water from any of the Public Wells or Tanks.

2. No pot, chatty, or other vessel shall be rinsed out, washed, or cleansed in any of the said Wells or Tanks, and no water shall be thrown back into any such Wells or Tanks.

3. No horses, cattle, sheep, or other animals shall be washed in any of the said Wells or Tanks.

4. No person shall bathe in any Vehar water Well or Tank.

5. No carts, horses, or cattle, with the exception of "water bullocks," shall be taken or allowed to go upon the pavement surrounding any Well or Tank.

PRIVATE SERVICE.

6. The Superintendents of Wards, or any other officer appointed by the Municipal Commissioner, are to be at liberty, on giving twelve hours' notice, to enter, between sunrise and sunset, into any house or building to which water is laid on from the Main, for the purpose of inspecting the water pipes, cisterns, meters, and other things connected with the supply of water to such house or building.

7. No pipes must be attached to the works or to any pipes or apparatus connected therewith, nor must any alterations of pipes or extensions of the supplies of water be made without the consent of the Municipal Commissioner or officer authorised by him being first obtained; and all works thus sanctioned must be executed by "authorised Plumbers," as hereinafter described.

8. Meters, which will be supplied by the Municipal Commissioner at the cost of the house owners, must, except in cases of contract under Section 86 of Municipal Act, be fixed wherever water is used for ornamental or irrigational purposes.

9. The drawing cocks must be of brass, and of the kind called "Screw Down," and no cocks will be allowed except such as open and close slowly.

10. Inasmuch as it is essential to the protection of the interests of the consumers that the works to be done by Plumbers should be well executed, no Plumber will be allowed to perform any work connected with the supply of water, until he shall have been admitted and enrolled by authority of the Municipal Commissioner as an "authorised Plumber," and shall have entered into written agreement to conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioner, and if at any time afterwards any such Plumber shall be found guilty of breaking or evading the said rules and regulations, or shall refuse to communicate any information required of him in regard to any work done by him or under his superintendence, his name will be struck off the list of "authorised Plumbers," and he will not afterwards be allowed to perform any work connected with the water supply.

11. Water, when delivered through meters, will be charged for at the rate of 1 Rupee per thousand gallons, the measurement to be taken from the dial plate of the meter by the Ward Superintendent or other authorised officer.

12. The rate for water not supplied through meter will be—

5 per cent. on the 1st hundred,
2½ do. on the 2nd hundred,
1¼ do. on the 3rd and each successive hundreds of the assessed monthly rental of the house.

13. No house will be supplied with water at a less charge than one Rupee per mensem; and whenever the rate under the foregoing rules would amount to less than that sum, the charge made will be one Rupee.

14. Persons occupying a portion of the house or building, who have obtained a supply of water expressly for themselves, will be charged only upon the assessed valuation of the part or portion of the house or building occupied by them, provided that the connection be not accessible to other persons.

15. The occupation of a house for 15 days and upwards shall render the occupier liable to pay a whole month's water rate, and the occupation of a house for less than 15 days shall render the occupier liable to water rate of half a month.

16. No remission of rate will under any circumstances be allowed, except in cases where the supply of water is cut off for more than 3 days consecutively through defects in the Main, and such remissions will only be granted to persons applying for the same within one week from the date of such stoppage, the amount of the remission being deducted from the bill for the following quarter.

17. Occupiers becoming subject to water rate should, before changing residence, give notice in writing to the Superintendent of Ward as to the place and number of the house they have removed to, and in the event of their removal without such notice, they will be liable to water rate on their former habitation until such notice is received, in addition to a penalty for breach of Bye-Laws.

Power of Commissioner to cut off Water Supply.

18. Without prejudice, and in addition to the rights and remedies of the Commissioner in respect to any breach of the Bye-Laws, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner or officers authorised by him at any time to cut off the connection between the private pipes and the public main in any of the following events:—

1st.—In default of payment of water rate within five days after same shall have been demanded.

2nd.—If any house-owner or occupier, whose house is supplied with water otherwise than through meters, shall permit any person or persons not living in the house to take water from their pipes, or shall give any water to them from their pipes.

3rd.—If the owner or occupier of any house shall wilfully or negligently damage his meter or private service pipe.

4th.—In case of the leakage of pipes or other defects in the private service arrangements.

5th.—If water shall be allowed to run to waste after the owner or occupier of the house has been twice warned not to allow it to do so.

19. The Municipal Commissioner is hereby and by Section 260 of Act II. of 1865 empowered to impose such reasonable penalties as he may think fit, not exceeding Rs. 20 per each breach of these Bye-laws, and in case of a continued breach, penalties not exceeding Rs. 10 for each day such breach is continued after notice from the Commissioner to abstain from such breach.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 29th January 1866.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young intelligent PARSEE in a Merchant's Office, well experienced in Godownkeeper's and Custom House business, and also as Head Clerk. High references can be given regards his qualifications. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO QUARRYMEN, &c.—WANTED, 1,500 to 2,000 running feet of COPING, 3 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot thick. Apply to FREEMAN & HERON, Contractors, &c., Frere Lane, Chinchpoogly.

☞ *Cash on delivery.*

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

		per dozen
BURGUNDY—Red Capsules at	Rs. „	15
Do. white do	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	32
Green Seal, *just arrived*	„	48
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry }	„	32
Good Tiffin pale	„	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 24th July 1865.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA	„ „	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad	„ „	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	30
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	38
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	14
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

FOR SALE, just arrived per mail steamer a case of QUININE, 1 ounce in Bottle, from Howards & Sons, Stratford, near London. A Sample to be seen at our Office.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a first class double barrel GUN by Alfred Clayton (late Barnett), of Southampton; belonging to a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Price Rs. 250 (in case with every requisite). Apply to

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort.

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53½ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

THE undersigned have ON SALE at their Godowns the following Invoices of American Imports:—

An Invoice of *White Pine and Spruce Deals*, consisting of 1¼, 1½, and 2 in. White Pine.

3, 4, and 5 in. Spruce Deals and Scantlings.
1 in. Shelving, planed on one side.
1 in. Flooring or Ceiling, Tongued and Grooved and Planed on one side.

Sectional Portable Buildings.—Two Houses, 20 by 40 feet each, and 12 feet in height.

Spare Doors and Glass Windows.—An Invoice of Doors and Windows.

Glass Ware.—An Invoice consisting of 60 packages assorted.

„ „ „ „ „ 12 „

Kerosine Oil.—396 Cases best refined.

Kerosine Oil Lamps.—An Invoice of every description K. O. Lamps.

Fan Mills for cleaning Seeds.—24 Fan Mills.

Irrigators.—Two two-horse power Irrigators.

Wind Mills with Pumps.—24 Patent Wind Mills with Pumps complete.

Chain Pumps.—4 Chain Pumps.

Mowing Machine.—1 horse power Mowing Machine.

Also—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cotton Sweeps, Cotton Harrows, Cotton Trucks, Seed Sowers, Wine Presses, Rice Hullers, Churns, Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes, Grind Stones, &c. &c.

Hops.—Invoice of 12 Bales Hops.

Iron Safes.—7 Patent Iron Safes, from Marvin and Co. New York.

Carriages and Harnesses.—2 Victoria, No Perch, Half Top Carriages, with fenders on front and hind wheels, paint claret with broad stripe and fine line of light drab, trimming of lightblue cloth, Mail Axles, Pole and Shafts. Harnesses with each Carriage.

Furniture.—An Invoice of very superior Furniture consisting in partof elegant Bedroom Suits complete: Drawing Room Tables, extension Dining Room Tables, Side Tables, Whist Tables, Enclosed Wash Stand, Side Board, Etageres, Parloué Etagéres French Work Tables, Hall Coat Brackets, Carved Hall Brackets, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes.—4 Piano Fortes, manufactured by Stodart, one of the oldest manufacturers in England and America. These Instruments are very superior.

Also—Invoices of Preserved Meats, Fish, Soups, Fruit, &c., &c., Syrups, Cider, Arctic Freezers, &c., &c. and other *Chow Chow* Stuff usually imported from America.

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 6,900 premium; Elphinstones 160; New do. 220 premium; Mazagons 1,625; Freres 940; United Victorias 2,650 per share; Bombay Bank Shares 59 premium; Commercials 19½ premium. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2 5/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2½d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	98½
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	96½
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	210

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank. ..	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Asiatic Bank Corpn	45 p ct pm.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p sh.
1,320,000	250	175	8	Bank of India...	30 p sh.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	59 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	36 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	21 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	5½ p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank...	42 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	(inclg n S) 60 p c pm
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	Par.
760,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	19½ p ct premium.
1,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escompt d'Paris	50 p ct pm nm
1,000,000	500	50	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm
625,000		250		East Indian Bank...	55 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank...	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	35 p ct dis.
100,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	33 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	30		London & Bombay Bk	5 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank...	75 ex-div.
1,600,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	100 p ct pm
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 pct pmnm
....	250	100	..	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	400	100	......	Alliance Financial...	
				Bengal Credit Mob.	1½ pm.
....	....	....	....	Bhattia Financial ...	No quotations.
750,000	500	100	4	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor...	7 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	......	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....	....	50		Central India Finan	
2,000,000	400	50		Elphinstone Finan	No quotations.
....	....	....		Financial Asso of Europe & India.	
1900000	400	100		Financial Asso. of India and China	
1800000	400	100		Do. New Capital	2 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100		Grand Finance Co.	
200,000	400	50		Mofussil Financial Association...	No quotations.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association ...	
600,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.).	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
9,000,000	10000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co ...	6,100 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co. ...	160 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do..........	220 premium.
9,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co...	940 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ...	300 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,625 per share.
....		1,000		Port Canning...	200 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,650 per share

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ...	10
Spanish Dollars ...	225
Carolus ...	290
Mexican Dollars ...	220
German Crowns ...	210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	223
Bar Silver ...	106¼
Gold Leaf ...	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 29th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load) ...	Rs. 425 to 430
Bhownuggur and Mowa ...	„ 425 to 430
Surat and Broach ...	„ 400 to 405
Porebunder... ...	„ 300 to 310
Veeraval ...	„ 300 to 340
Khandeish ...	„ 280 to 290
Dharwar (Sawginned) ...	„ 465 to 470
Dhollera (April and May)...	„ 455 to 469
Oomrawuttee (March and April)...	„ 440 to 445
Ditto (now ready) ...	„ 445 to 450
Hinghunghaut (New) ...	„ 470 to 475

THE following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 8th January 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From African Coast	... .	17,220
Persian Gulf Steamer	... .	2,000
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th January 1866.	... .	19,225
Ditto 1865	96,800	3,11,200
Decrease Rupees	96,800	2,91,975

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	27,500	1,13,000
„ Concan British	33,601	2,68,125
„ Guzerat British	9,487	88,350
„ Kurrachee Steamer. ...	2,600	17,100
„ Goa, Demaun & Diu. ...	... .	8,250
„ Malabar British	14,940	98,000
„ South Canara	... .	37,000
„ North Canara	23,712	1,83,500
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st January 1866.	1,11,840	8,13,325
Ditto 1865	1,27,644	12,70,948
Decrease Rupees	15,804	4,57,632

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 31.

Goslin, Lieutenant D. A. C. W., Commissariate Department, to join, to Malligaum.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 29th January 1866.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for January 1866, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P. M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th, Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Thursday, the 8th, H. M.'s 4th Rifles N. I.

On Saturday, the 10th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. or (Marine Battalion.)

On Wednesday, the 14th, H. M.'s 4th King's Own Royal Regiment.

On Thursday, the 15th, the Gun Carriage Department.

On Friday, the 16th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.

On Tuesday, the 20th, Byculla School.

On Wednesday, the 21st, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 30th January.

Lieutenant W. W. Heywood, General List, reverted to his appointment of doing duty officer 22nd Regiment N. I., on 1st December 1865, from which date Lieutenant J. Kitchen is to be considered the 2nd doing duty officer of that Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon G. Alleyne is directed as a temporary measure to proceed to Malligaum and relieve Surgeon Sylvester of the medical charge of the 3rd Regiment N. I.

On arrival of the D. Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad, Staff Assistant Surgeon Davis will return to Belgaum for duty with the 26th Foot.

On arrival of D. Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery at Kirkee, Assistant Surgeon Dunbar, 23rd Foot, will proceed to join his Regiment at Jubbulpore.

Instances having occurred in which doubt has arisen as to what arrangement should be made on a vacancy occurring in the medical charge of a Native Regiment, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to rule that temporary vacancies in the medical charge of a Native Regiment shall be filled up by the Brigadier General or Officer Commanding the Station, on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Division, cases of emergency being in the meantime dealt with by the Senior Officer on the spot.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JAN.
31 Bhima (s)..................Benfellow ....Suez, Jan. 10.

DEPARTURE.

JAN.
31 Oorun ....Maurotorio....Goa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S. S. Bhima.—Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gordon, and 2 children; and Miss E. G. Gordon.

PASSENGER SAILED.

Per S. S. Oorun,—Lieutenant Moura.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S. S. Orissa, for Coast and Calcutta.
S. S. Maharaj, for Cutch.
S. S. Karunjah, for Goa.
Ship Cowasjee Jehangeer, for Liverpool.
Ship Queen of the Deep, for Liverpool.
Ship Waverly, for Judda and Hoodeida.
Schooner Bical, for Cochin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER" KNIGHT, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 31st January 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY WALTER BEAUFORD is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by procuration in the absence of MR. PRICE from Bombay.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.
Bombay, 31st January 1866.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo by the *Hydrabad*, Captain HARLEY, from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, 31st January 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Swedish Ship *Theitis*, from Hongkong, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain PEYTZ will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)

पोरट क्यानींग लाड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकलेमेशन, आंड डाक कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited), will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 31st January 1866.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against or indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant H. LAYE, attached to H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles), are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be received.

T. S. WARDEN, Major,
H. M.'s 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles) and
President Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 4 „ .... 9 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 9 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—Price Rs. 7, *exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

RUPEES 500 REWARD.—LOST by a Clerk in a Mercantile Firm on the 31st instant a bundle of NOTES of the following amounts:—

6 Bank of Bombay Notes of Rs. 1,000 each,
5 Ditto ditto Rs. 100 each,
23 Ditto ditto Rs. 20 each,
1 Ditto ditto Rs. 10 each,

making a total of Rs. 6,970. The numbers of the Notes are known and payment of the same has been stopped at the different Banks. Whoever will give information which shall lead to the recovery of the lost Notes will receive the above Reward. Apply at the Office of EDWARD CHAPPLE, Solicitor, No. 2, Meadow Street.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—At the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Association, held on the 30th January 1866, it was proposed by Aiknath Govindjee, Esquire, seconded by Trimbuck Ramchundrajee, Esquire, and unanimously carried.—

"That the Meeting be adjourned to the 5th March 1866, to enable the Auditors to finish auditing the Accounts and the Directors to furnish Shareholders with Printed Copies of the Report and Balance Sheet."

Shareholders are hereby requested to take notice, that in accordance with the above Resolution, the First Ordinary General Meeting will take place on the 5th March 1866, at 3 P. M.

By Order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January 1866.

THE undersigned invites TENDERS for a portion of the WOODWORK necessary for a block of Buildings now in course of erection in the P. and O. S. N. Company's New Dockyard, at Mazagon.

Plans, Specifications, and all particulars relating to this work, may be seen at the Office of the Company's Superintending Engineer, at Mazagon.

Tenders must be delivered in sealed Envelopes, addressed to the undersigned marked, "TENDERS FOR WOODWORK," Mechanics' Dwellings, at or before noon on THURSDAY the 8th instant, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the parties tendering, or their Agents. The right is reserved of rejecting all or any of the Tenders.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mazagon Dockyard, 1st February 1866.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે હાઊસ એનદ લેનડ ઇનવેસટમેનટ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बमबे हौस अँड ल्यांड इनवेस्टमेनट कंपनी (लीमीटड).

THE following Shares will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company, if the Calls respectively against them, with 24 per cent interest, be not paid at our Office, 27, Meadow Street, on or before WEDNESDAY the 7th instant:—

Shares Nos. 2, 19, 36, 40, 80, 81, 98, 134, 145, 156 169, 171, 185, 211, 229, 331, 257, 261, 272, 282, 285, 372, 287, 301, 305. Calls due Rs. 700 per Share.

Shares Nos. 124, 127, 129, 485, 486, 336, 284, 25.216, 75.313. Calls due Rs 600 per Share.

Shares Nos. 142 and 328 will also be absolutely FORFEITED if Rs. 300 per Share, with interest at 9 per cent, be not paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st February 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents in Western India for Pateck, Benoit, Courvoisier Brothers' celebrated Gold and Silver Watches, and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewelry, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Mechanical Instruments, &c. &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations punctually attended to.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 1525 of 1865-66.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Regulations will come into force in the year 1866-67:—

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Two Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem, will be awarded every year immediately after the announcement of the results of the Matriculation Examination, to the two candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and answered best in a special Examination in Sanscrit, to be called the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Examination. These Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. These Scholarships shall be awarded according to the results (1) of the Matriculation Examination in Sanskrit, and (2) of a Supplementary Examination to be held on the Fourth Monday in November.

3. The Supplementary Examination shall consist of the following two papers:—

The First Paper will consist of translation from passages in the following episodes of the Mahabharata:—

a. Matsyopākhyāna.
b. Sāvitryupakhyāna.
c. Draupadīpramātha.
d. Shakuntalākhyāna.

The Second Paper will contain a passage or passages in Sanskrit (not taken from the preceding books) to be translated into English, and a passage or passages in English to be translated into Sanskrit.

4. The Matriculation Examiners in Sanskrit each year shall be *ex-officio* Examiners for these Scholarships.

5. Candidates must forward their application to the Registrar (*vide* Form——) along with their application for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

6. The names of the successful candidates, arranged in the order of merit, will be published along with the list of the candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

FORM————.

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

(Name with surname) ....
(Date—enter place) ....
(Enter time) ....

II. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

HISTORY.

For the words "Candidates———Jews" in lines 22—28 in page 68 of the University Calendar for 1865-66, substitute the words:—

"Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects:—

a. *England* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Or,

b. *Ancient History*, including *Greece*, from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander; and *Rome*, from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following:—

c. *India*, including the period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the history of the Marathas.

Or,

d. *The History of the Jews*, from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus."

By Order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D., University Registrar.
Bombay, 29th January 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, TENDERS for PAINTING the ROOF of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Mahableshwur for the months of April and May. Address "R.B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May 1866, the premises called "Clare Hall" at Byculla, a property applied for "Vukhuf" (charitable) purposes, now in the occupation of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, the Proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel. For particulars apply to H. H. AGA KHAN'S KARBAREES.
Mazagon, Love Lane, 1st February 1866.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.

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For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.
Offices, Graham's Buildings.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Office of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on FRIDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to consider the following subjects—on which the opinion of the Chamber has been asked by Government, viz.:—

1 The Indian Companies' Bill.
2 The Partnership Law Amendment Bill.
3 A Gold Currency for India.

Members are invited to peruse the two Bills referred to, which are at present before the Legislative Council of India, and copies are placed on the Tables of the Chamber for this purpose.

The attendance of Members at the General Meeting is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 31st January 1866.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company on THURSDAY the 15th of February 1866, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and declaring a dividend for the six months ending 31st December 1865, and for considering the expediency in order to obviate the difficulty at present experienced in getting together a quorum for the transaction of business at Meetings of the Company, of altering Section 32 of the Articles of Association, so that such Section shall read thus—

"No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except "the declaration of a Dividend, unless a quorum of Share-"holders is present at the commencement of such business, "and that such quorum shall be ascertained as follows, that "is to say, if the Shareholders belonging to the Company at "the time of the Meeting do not exceed ten in number the "quorum shall be three. If they exceed ten there shall be "added to the above quorum one for every ten additional "Shareholders with this limitation, that it shall not be "necessary for any quorum in any case to exceed seven."

(Signed) J. R. BOYSON, Chairman.
Madras, 23rd January 1866.

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THE following new and valuable Books have just been received:—

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 1.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec.* 27.

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec.* 27.

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan.* 3.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec.* 28.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 29.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec.* 21.

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 1.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 22.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOTICE.—Lady Frere will be happy to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY next, the 2nd February; also on MONDAY next, the 5th February, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.; and at the same hour on every subsequent Monday.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Govt. House, Parell, 29th January 1866.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Thursday	........8th	0h. 35m. A.M.
New Moon, Thursday	........15th	3h. 4m. P.M.
First Quarter, Thursday	........22nd	9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	1	Day breaks at 5-57 A.M.	6 36	5 52	—	0 3	30th Jan. 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 6s. 2.
Fri.	2	Venus rises at 6-17 A. M.	6 35	5 53	0 20	0 37	
Sat.	3	Mars in Aphelion at 0.23 A. M.	6 35	5 53	0 54	1 10	
Sun.	4	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 35	5 54	1 2	1 42	
Mon.	5	Twilight ends at 6-32 P.M.	6 34	5 54	1 59	2 19	
Tues.	6	Length of day 11h. 21m.	6 34	5 55	2 38	2 58	
Wed.	7	Moon and Saturn in conjunction at 11-56 A.M.	6 33	5 55	3 21	3 44	

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 20	KURRACHEE	Jan. 24
AGRA	Jan. 25	LAHORE	Jan. 20
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 26	LONDON	Jan. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MADRAS	Jan. 26
BANGALORE	Jan. 20	MALTA	Jan. 4
CALCUTTA	Jan. 25	MEERUT	Jan. 26
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 25
CEYLON	Jan. 18	OUDH	Jan. 24
COCHIN	Jan. 3	PENANG	Jan. 13
DELHI	Jan. 25	PUNJAUB	Jan. 20
FRANCE	Jan. 4	SUEZ	Jan. 13
HONGKONG	Jan. 5	SINGAPORE	Jan. 11

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

COLONEL BARR has succeeded Colonel Wallace as Resident at Baroda, and the Guicowar has exhibited all his power and magnificence to accord a fitting reception to the new representative of the British rule. It will not be out of place to seize this opportunity of investigating the relations between our ally and ourselves, which have recently been exciting attention and discussion, though not so fully as might be wished.

The Guicowar's government is a despotic one; and therefore the nature of his rule depends almost entirely on his own character. Those who have the best opportunities of judging are unanimous in their conviction that Khunde Rao, the present monarch, is a man of remarkably progressive intellect, and that he is so penetrated with a sense of the overwhelming power and advanced civilization of the English that he is loyal in the highest degree. If the advisability of having a native state enclosed like a fly in amber in our territory be admitted, then it is allowed that Khunde Rao is one of the best possible rulers. We shall have occasion to advert again to the influence of his personal character on his subjects: at present we are concerned with that side of it which is presented to the English.

The Guicowar's regular force consists of about 3,000 infantry, some cavalry and field artillery, the latter being drawn by bullocks instead of horses. We need not include amongst the aggressive *materiel* some small silver guns which are horsed, as they are only used for salutes and similar unwarlike service. The above army is officered largely by Europeans, who have, under the Guicowar's vigorous direction, brought the discipline of the troops to a wonderful state of perfection. The Highlanders with their pink fleshings and tall bonnets are probably the crack corps of the infantry, and perform their evolutions with marvellous precision. The fire of the artillery on a field day is extremely rapid and well sustained, and altogether the efficient state of the force reflects the greatest credit on the executive talent of its owner, and has invariably astonished those of our own Generals who have reviewed it. The European officers in the Guicowar's service are intelligent and respectable men, drawing fair pay and preserving English habits and customs. Some of them have held commissions in our own army, some have been non-commissioned officers, and some enter the service as young men, and look to it as their home. It is very much to the advantage of the British rule that there should be as many Europeans as possible in Khunde Rao's force, for, in the event of a collision, these men would inevitably range themselves on the side of their countrymen, knowing, as they cannot fail to do, that it is impossible to make head against the British power. Their natural feelings of loyalty, moreover, and their pride as Englishmen, all tend in the same direction.

Nearly all the Guicowar's troops are stationed in or near Baroda, and we are under an obligation to hold in readiness to assist our ally a column consisting of not less than a regiment of the line and a battery of field artillery. It will be remembered that last year the battery stationed at Baroda suffered so severely from cholera that it was considered absolutely necessary to remove it, and since that time only two guns have been stationed there; this detachment being relieved from Ahmedabad monthly. As long as the railway is in perfect working order troops can be sent to Baroda in such a short time and in such numbers that, except for the moral effect, it is perhaps unnecessary to keep any large force there. But as prevention is better than cure, this moral effect is by no means to be disregarded. Doubtless it is the interest of His Highness to keep on the best possible terms with the English, and no one suspects that any of the more intelligent of his subjects would at all favour the idea of a rupture. But thousands of the inhabitants of Guzerat have no conception whatever of the extent and puissance of the British *raj*. To them the Guicowar is the first monarch of the earth, and the few who have heard of Queen Victoria account her immeasurably below their immediate ruler, at whose beck and call they live, and move, and have their being. These ignorant people form by far the greater majority of the population, and if worked skilfully upon by designing men of greater intelligence would probably have no hesitation whatever in ousting the unfortunate fifty or sixty Europeans who now inhabit the cantonment of Baroda. Supposing for instance that some crafty men obtained the ear of the army, and wished to dethrone the present ruler, obviously his first step would be to make short work of the European officers of the force, and the Guicowar himself, and to drive out of cantonments the scanty detachments there. The result would no doubt be that a number of troops would be sent from all parts, would quell the insurrection, and loot the city; while the province would then be assimilated to the rest of British India. This may or may not be a desirable consummation, and really the present system of throwing temptation in the way of seditious or turbulent men seems admirably calculated to foster the idea that Government would be delighted if the aforesaid events were to take place. Be that as it may, this cannot be called keeping faith with our ally, who trusts us, and is anxious to do everything in his power to promote the *entente cordiale*.

The fact is that the life of His Highness the Guicowar is menaced at every moment of the time during which we fail to keep in Baroda a force sufficient to overawe the very numerous *budmashes* in the place, who would like nothing better than to massacre the hated white man, or to upset the Government, in the hope of obtaining plunder in the disturbance. Our correspondent, *Gaekwaree*, says, speaking of the existence of bad characters in Baroda, "it is by no means a bad thing for the Government that the disaffected have a place, where, under a prince of their own race, they can gain a livelihood honestly and peaceably."

We confess that we cannot quite agree with this sentiment.

No medical practitioner would consider that one member of a family could, by catching small-pox, improve the health of the rest. We believe that all natives who do not directly benefit by our rule hate us intensely; and the discontented *budmash* is far more likely to be restrained into good behaviour as long as he sees the evidences of our power round him, than when he views our miserable apology for an auxiliary force now stationed at Baroda.

Here we find ourselves drifting into the consideration of the advisability of permitting an independent kingdom to exist within our boundaries. We are inclined to look upon it as a necessary evil; necessary, merely because it does exist, and there is no way of getting rid of it, as long as peace and quietness are preserved. But as long as the present condition of affairs lasts, it is undeniably wrong not to make the best of a bad business; and we are presenting ourselves in a ridiculous light to those whom we wish to overawe, and who look upon us with the sincerest contempt. It is very true that plenty of troops can be thronged into Baroda in a day, but the populace do not know that, and, besides, the argument acts both ways, for if troops were abundant at that station, and were emergently wanted elsewhere, there would be no difficulty in sending them, whether up or down the line, and surely it is but reasonable to conclude that the point where force is most urgently required to be shown is in the face of the army of a neighbouring power.

We have said that the Guicowar is a man of exceedingly progressive intellect. This, though of course calculated to improve his subjects in the long run, is not unlikely in particular applications to give rise to much discontent. His army police are both disciplined, drilled, and regulated entirely after the method adopted by us, and, as *Gaekwaree* observes, his subjects complain that he is "too much inclined to Englishism." It is said that he contemplates laying down gas in the streets of Baroda, and carrying out a system of water supply analogous to our main and branch pipe arrangement as used in England. Now a man who takes this line of government not only requires support, but deserves it. Every ruler who attempts to improve his people is apt to go a little beyond his age, and he is then hated, and rebelled against. We have not space in this article to enter upon the subject of the facilities and conveniences afforded by natural circumstances at Baroda for the establishment of a large station, but hope to do so shortly.

THE *Hurkaru*:—We have been informed that Mr. H. Drummond is likely to be appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the place of Mr. R. Simpson, proceeding to England on furlough.

THE same:—The affairs of the Cooch Behar State are to be managed and administered by its native officers as heretofore under the superintendence, as far as the executive administration is concerned, of the Commissioner appointed by the British Government. The native officers are to be held responsible for the due performance of the duties assigned to each of them under the general directions of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner; but the Government has observed that it must be borne in mind the State will, on the majority of the young Rajah, again come under purely native management, all British officers being withdrawn; so that if, meanwhile, no native agency is employed, the administration of the State will collapse on its restoration to the Rajah's management.

THE same:—The Cachar Frontier is again disturbed by the Angami Nagas. The police force recruited from among this tribe have commenced to abscond with their arms, with a view, it is said, of plundering the villages bordering on the Frontier.

THE same:—We have been informed that the Punjaub Government has requested the Supreme Government to bring out from England a European Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 800, and a Deputy Superintendent on Rs. 500 a month, for the purpose of introducing Photozintography, Electrotyping, and Photolithography in the Topographical and Trigonometrical Survey Department, in the Punjaub and its dependencies, and has also requested sanction to an increase of establishment in that department at an additional cost of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for the same purpose.

THE *Englishman*:—We hear it stated that, as much inconvenience would be caused by the retirement of the present native members of Council at the end of the period of two years, which terminates this month, in the middle of the Session, it is proposed to re-appoint them, on the understanding that they tender their resignations at the termination of the Session. The Act of Parliament will not, it appears, admit of their incumbency being extended beyond the period of two years, without their being re-appointed for a similar term.

THE same:—The ships *Durham*, Captain Kerr, and *Conflict*, Captain Boyd, have been taken up by Government for the conveyance to England of H. M.'s 80th Regiment, now on its way down to the Presidency. The *Durham*, which is a magnificent troop-ship, will take the head quarters of the regiment, with as many companies as can be accommodated; and the *Conflict* will carry the remainder of the regiment, filling up any extra space with time-expired men. This arrangement will nearly dispose of all the time-expired men of the season; and there will then remain about three hundred and fifty invalids to complete the embarkations of this cold weather.

THE *Friend of India*:—The well-known financier Sir Francis T. Baring, Bart., after a career of forty years in the House of Commons, is to be raised to the peerage as Lord Northbrook in the county of Hants. The fact is of some interest to India, as he is seventy years of age, and his son is Mr. G. T. Baring, who as Under Secretary has had ten years' experience of Indian affairs. The necessities of party led him last year to make a silly speech eulogizing his chief, Sir Charles Wood. By that he must not be judged, as he enjoys the reputation of being a man of sound judgment and good business habits. Either at the India House or in India the name of Lord Northbrook will probably be familiar some years hence. Along with Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, will also be created a peer.

THE same:—Within one short week a little war has begun, and ended on the Eusufzai frontier of the Punjab. Four villages of the Othmankail tribe of Swatees, Kooee, Burnoul, Meeakhan, and Singhao, nestling under the Swat and Bonair hills in the Lundkhor valley, carried their intestine broils so far as to necessitate our armed interference. A portion of the Othmankails are our subjects. Incited by the Swatees beyond, in 1849 they refused to pay revenue, and a small force under Colonels G. St. P. Lawrence and Bradshaw punished them so severely that they remained quiet till last year. Then their internal feuds caused so much bloodshed that Colonel Becher, the Commissioner of Peshawur, interfered as mediator. But again the Swatees aided one of the factions to expel their rivals from the four villages, and there was some sacrifice of life at Singhao. The Lundkhor valley, the Lieutenant Governor declared, must be pacified, and a force under the Brigadier General and the Commissioner assembled at Murdan. The troops under General Dunsford consisted of the D. Battery F. Brigade R. H. A. under Major Renny; 200 men of the 90th Light Infantry, under Major Palmer; the 13th Bengal Cavalry, under Major Watson; one wing of the 1st Sikhs, under Major Campbell; the 2nd P. I., under Colonel Green; the 20th P. I., under Colonel Brownlow; the 23rd P. I. (Pioneers), under Major Chamberlain; and the 27th P. I. under Major Doran; the Huzara Mountain Train; the Garrison Battery R. A. from Attock, with two 5 and a ½-inch Howitzers, two Companies of the Sappers and Miners, and the Cavalry and Infantry of the Guides, under Lieutenant Colonel S. Browne. Government determined not to make the mistake of undervaluing our enemy, especially when the whole of Affghanistan is in so excited a state, and so soon after the Umbeyla campaign in the adjoining hills. The result has proved the wisdom of this course. The mere fact of so large an army assembling at Murdan led three independent Khans who have caused the disturbance to return the money they had taken from our subjects, to release a Mullick they had captured and to apologize to the Commissioner. The Akhoond of Swat refused to aid the Khans, nor has a Swatee or Bonair been seen. Thus without firing a shot peace has been restored and the troops have returned to Peshawur.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 25TH JAN.

Surats penny lower.

Market nothing doing to arrive. Trade principally American.

Stock 440,000 bales.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 31ST JANUARY.

Mr. T. M. Busteed is appointed first Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Mr. C. Collett, C. S., is appointed Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court in the room of the Hon'ble Hatley Frere, retired.

MADRAS, 31st JAN.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 8¼ premium. Fives, 3¼ premium. Fours, 12¼ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 1¾d.
Dead weight 17s. 6d.
Light Freight £3 to £3 5s. Cotton, £2 1 5s. 0d. to £3.
Interest on Loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market—Money more plentiful.
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6.

TUTICORIN, 30th Jan.

Steamer *India* sailed for Cochin.

MADRAS, 30th Jan.

Steamer *Cheduba* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 30th Jan.

Mail steamer *Bengal* sailed for Suez.

THE LITTLE WAR AT ADEN.

OUR little war at Aden may now be considered as practically at an end, and as but little information on the subject has hitherto reached the Bombay public, a short account of the recent transactions in that part of Arabia may be found interesting.

The Foudhelee tribe of Arabs, which is the one against whom our efforts have been directed, inhabit, as far as these unstable people can be said to inhabit any place, a tract of land extending along the coast, from thirty miles eastward of Aden to eighty miles; the depth of this strip from the sea being about twelve miles, they possess an area of about six hundred square miles. All the Arab tribes in the vicinity of Aden send in supplies of every kind—grain, forage, vegetables; and even water. This is absolutely necessary to the existence of the garrison, as otherwise the inhabitants of that desolate spot would be almost entirely dependent on shipped supplies. In return for the faithful carrying out of this obligation, the various chiefs receive an annual subsidy. This arrangement operates to some extent as a check on the predatory habits of the Arabs, and as a guarantee for their good conduct. The enterprising Foudhelees, however, found this tame existence in the highest degree irksome, and sought a pleasing excitement in the commissions of various outrages. They murdered travelling merchants; they plundered several *kafilas* of supplies, which were coming in to Aden from the steadier and less eccentric tribes; they tried their hands at piracy, having seized a *buggalow*, or large country vessel, and massacred the crew; they also made incursions and raids upon those of our subjects and allies who lived near them. In consequence of these acts of lawlessness, they were about six months ago struck off our pay list, and morally put in the corner. Since this time they have been constantly giving trouble, and at length put the last straw upon the camel's back, by a remarkably cool attempt at wholesale plunder. The Chief of the Foudhelees, named Sultan Ahmed bin Abdoola, collected all his own people, and all the mercenaries he could get, for it appears that his former forays had been so far successful as to enable him to hire fighting *budmashes*, and to extend his operations. Having thus got together about 1,500 men, he quietly settled in the cultivated plains between Shaik Othman and Lahedj, and systematically commenced to cut down all the standing crops of the Abdallee Arabs, of whom the Sultan of Lahedj is the chief. His plan was a comprehensive one, for he proposed to occupy this tract of country for two months, and then convey all his spoil in triumph and at his ease to his own territory. He therefore began by seizing all the live-stock, camels, goats, horses; all was fish that came to his net. His next step was a grand mistake, for he burnt the villages and such of the crops as he thought he should be unable to carry away, thus killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. The predatory barons of our own feudal times were far wiser in their generation, for they always encouraged their neighbours to collect supplies and wealth again, as soon as possible, after a robbing expedition. Sultan Ahmed bin Abdoola, however, either over-estimated his own power, or relied too firmly on the supineness of the English; and it may here be noted that he had nothing to fear from the other Arabs, for they probably rejoiced at the misfortunes of the Abdalee tribe. The state of society is peculiar in Arabia; each tribe is tolerably friendly to the English, from whom they derive a great portion of such wealth as they possess, by sale of supplies, annual subsidy, and so forth; but each tribe has a deadly feud with every other tribe, and the consequence of this universal enmity is a constant succession of intertribal rows and skirmishes, every one of which has a greater or less effect, temporarily, on the prices of supplies in the Aden market.

The scheme of the Foudhelee Chief, had it been allowed to succeed, would have inevitably produced a famine, for all the Arabs in the vicinity of Lahedj would have been reduced to beggary, and would have had no resource but robbery; their predatory incursions again would have injured those nearest them, and altogether the Resident, Colonel Merewether, was convinced that it was absolutely necessary to strike a decisive blow, which should at once reduce the Foudhelees to order and also repair the breaches between the other tribes, by uniting them in one common cause, and at the same time overawing them by an exhibition of our power and readiness to use it, and, in short, to show them that we were not going to stand any more of their nonsense.

Accordingly it was arranged that a field force should be organized and should start to attack the Foudhelees. On the 22nd December Colonel Woollcombe, R. A., marched out to the village of Shaik Othman, about eight miles from Aden, with a compact little army, consisting of two Armstrong 6-pounders and 25 men of the 4/21 R. A. under Captain Hardy, two 12-pounder howitzers with 30 Golundauze under Lieutenant Walker—all four being drawn by bullocks—200 men of the 109th, under Captain Valentine, and 300 men of the 1st Grenadier N. I. under Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith. Unfortunately they had no Cavalry, and the horsemen of the Sultan of Lahedj were of but little use.

From Shaik Othman the force proceeded along the Lahedj road, for the purpose of surprising the Foudhelees in their encampment, which was most effectually done. The country about Lahedj is very undulating, covered with innumerable large sand-hills, and thick clumps of cypress and baubul jungle, with patches of cultivation between. It is thus difficult to see anything distinctly which is more than fifty or sixty yards distant; and the first notice the column had of the immediate neighbourhood of the enemy was the musical firing of a shower of matchlock bullets. Colonel Woollcombe at once pressed forward, throwing out skirmishers, the four guns being in line about the centre. At first the matchlock men huddled themselves all together amongst the camels in a panic, but the guns playing vigourously upon them very speedily caused them to seek safety in flight. They were soon lost to view in the distant jungles, whither they were pursued by the Sultan of Lahedj's horsemen, who, however, were beaten off, and returned. The Foudhelee Chief himself escaped with some difficulty on a horse. The enemy left their encampment, which covered a large tract of country, all standing, and the amount of plunder they were thus forced to relinquish was very great, consisting of the live-stock and grain they had been accumulating, as well as a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. On this spoil the friendly Arabs, who hung about our camp, settled like flies on honey, and it very soon disappeared. Three of our men were severely wounded (all natives), and nine or ten slightly. About twenty-five of the enemy were killed. The moral effect of this little engagement was highly satisfactory, but it was very hard work for the Aden column, which had worked for thirteen hours, a great part of the way lying through deep sand. The engagement took place at Bir Said, and after it the force took up a position at a village called Dhurrub, about three miles off.

On the 24th December, General Raines came out from Aden, bringing a reinforcement, consisting of fifteen artillerymen and a hundred of the 109th, also a supply of provisions. On the 25th the strengthened force marched again, and came suddenly upon the retreating enemy on the 28th. There was, however, a thick thorny jungle to the eastward, which prevented our men, who were much exhausted, from doing them much damage. This four days' march seems to have been very severe indeed. Heat, thirst, and sore feet combined, sent to the rear eighty-two of the native infantry and forty-five of the 109th, who are not very powerful men, and have to carry 60 rounds of ball ammunition, besides their rifles, havresacks, and water bottles. Next day, the 29th, was occupied in skirmishing at very long distances with the enemy, who would not allow themselves to be caught up. General Raines then occupied Ahmoodea, which was full of property and contained four iron guns. The surrounding country was covered with the standing crop of the Foudhelees. The Sultan of Lahedj was made happy by being allowed to appropriate all this spoil, which he did with great alacrity. The Aden column then proceeded to blow up all the mud forts and towers, in doing which Lieut. Jacob, of the Engineers, was badly burnt, but is doing well now, and expected to recover his usual health after a few weeks. Captain Hardy was also slightly hurt, but not so as to be of any great consequence. The Resident, Colonel Merewether, received the homage of the surrounding Arab tribes and the submission of the Foudhelee Chief, and the field force returned to Aden and was broken up after sixteen days very hard work. So ends this spirited little campaign.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Aden and Suez, per steamer *Koina*, will be closed on the 5th instant at 2 P. M.

THE Courts of Moonsiff and Sudder Ameen at Ahmedabad have been abolished from the 15th of last month.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—A Meeting of the Faculty of Medicine will be held in the Town Hall to-day, at half-past 4 P. M.

THE oral examinations of candidates for the office of Vakeel were terminated yesterday, and the written examinations will commence from this day (Thursday).

THE Select Committee appointed to report on the "Poisons Bill" will sit in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall this day (Thursday).

THE further hearing of the case of Shapoorjee Hosungjee, who prosecuted the other day four persons, in which the name of a certain Solicitor, was prominently mentioned, charging them with criminal trespass and divers other charges, was fixed for yesterday, but in consequence of the application of the prosecutor's counsel, Mr. Austey, made to the sitting magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, adjourned untill Wednesday, the 7th instant.

MAJOR W. WIDDICOMBE, Bombay Staff Corps, Judge and Session Judge, Hyderabad, Sind, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

First-class Veterinary Surgeon W. Lamb is allowed a furlough in India and to Europe for three years on private affairs, under the old furlough rules.

Sergeant F. Wilson, of the Barrack Department, Kamptee, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March.......... "Deflier" ....Burzinsky.
Overture...... "La Figlia del Reggimento"...Donizetti.
Selection (Op) "Othello"..........................Rossini.
Valse.......... "Alexander Romanoff" ....Laurent.
Selection...... "Atilla"..............................Verdi.
Quadrille....... "Cologne"..........................Coote.
Galop............ "Jager's Lust"....................Reide.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 30th and 6 P. M. of the 31st January. max 101 hours 35 minutes; min. 53 hours 20 minutes. (Imperfect communication between Hydrabad and Nuggur Parker.)

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 22nd, and the United Kingdom 25th January.

A MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce is announced to take place on the 9th instant, to consider the following subjects on which the opinion of the Chamber has been asked by Government, viz:—The Indian Companies' Bill; the Partnership Law Amendment Bill; a Gold Currency for India. Members are invited to peruse the two Bills referred to, which are at present before the Legislative Council of India, and copies are placed on the tables of the Chamber for this purpose. The attendance of Members at the General Meeting is particularly requested.

WE have much pleasure in giving insertion in our correspondence columns to a communication from Captain VanWullen, the commander of the B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Karanjah*, in which he explains the cause of his running down a native craft on the evening of the 24th ultimo. Captain VanWullen does not impugn the correctness of our report of the circumstance, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the following Friday, but from his own statement, vouched by that of other high testimony, vindicates those on board the steamer from want of humanity in regard to the unfortunate occurrence.

PURDHAN DOLLA, a warder in the Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad, was charged before Mr. Grant, Session Judge of that station, under Section 222 of the Indian Penal Code, he being a public servant and legally bound as such to keep in confinement a convict patient named Heera Poonja, who had murdered his son, but being then insane had been acquitted on that ground, and was confined at a lunatic asylum at Ahmedabad under orders from Government, did intentionally aid the said Heera Poonja to escape from confinement. The accused was convicted and sentenced to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment, but on an application being made on his behalf to the Judges of the High Court, the finding and sentence of the Zillah Judge was reversed.

A MAHOMEDAN, named Peer Mahomed Soobaya, yesterday prosecuted a countryman of his, named Curmaolla, charging him with assault. The parties in the case are weavers, and they work in the same shop. Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, they quarrelled about a pigeon; but were reconciled by the interference of some of their neighbours. In about half an hour afterwards the prisoner took up a stick and struck the complainant with it on his head. The accused denied the charge, and asserted that the complainant had a grudge against him, and hence the present charge, but he produced no evidence to support his allegation. Mr. Brown, the Acting Second Magistrate of Police, who heard the case, adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sent him to the House of Correction for fifteen days with hard labour.

WE hear that the Government of India has sanctioned the creation of a new office of Deputy Commissioner in the district of Broach, in the Presidency of Bombay, as recommended by the local Government, and that Major Henderson, of the Bombay Army, and a first Class Deputy Commissioner, has been appointed to that post on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 25.

WE learn that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's sailing ship *Indus* is on her way to Calcutta with new boilers (each weighing forty-five tons) for the steam ship *Candia*. This steamer has now been in port for upwards of two months, and it is expected she will not be ready to proceed to sea again for, at least, six months, and, we believe, it is the intention of the P. and O. Company to make arrangements for repairing and refitting all their vessels in the East at either Calcutta or Bombay, instead of sending them the long sea voyage round the Cape, as they have always formerly been obliged to do.—*Id.*

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—We shall be glad to know why Government messages are transmitted so much more rapidly than all others. Our latest telegram is dated the 12th instant, and came to hand yesterday morning, and the Governor received about the same time a telegram dated the 22nd January—that is, while our message has been in transit fourteen days, the Governor's accomplished the journey in four days.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 26.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed, when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the same Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

THE FAIR OF SHRI MANKESHWAR.

THIS annually-recurring "religious" fair, which owes its existence to the liberality of Mr. Hunsraj Currumsee, a wealthy member of the Banyan community, is at present being held in the grounds adjoining that gentleman's house, beside the fine Hindoo temple of Shri Mankeshwar at Byculla. On Tuesday, the opening night, there was the usual grand *tumasha*. The visitor, on reaching the scene, had to make his way through a dense and motley crowd of natives, most of them dressed in a little extra apparel to keep out the chill of a January night; some preserving the strictest Oriental gravity—others grinning, chatting, and smoking (the last being an occupation from which all ages from five to fifty seemed to derive infinite pleasure); nearly all of them gathering round the numerous stalls and ruminating upon the depth of their purses—the hungry finding satisfaction in the chowpatties, the sweet-mouthed gloating over the confectionery, the matter-of-fact making up his mind to invest in a brazen pot, and the baby gazing dreamily upon the mimic cats and dogs and horses, which now and then, when *pressed* to do so, emitted characteristic sounds upon the shelves of the "Europe" toy-stall. The native does not think for a moment about his religion, although this is a religious festival; and, to the Englishman, the crowd, the lights, and the stalls, the general confusion, and the inharmonious din of brazen instruments, may bring back the recollection of a genuine old-fashioned fair in his own fatherland. Having reached the porch of Mr. Hunsraj's dwelling we find him waiting there in person to receive his guests, who are afterwards shown upstairs into the reception room. Here we get, as a matter of course, nosegays and rosewater, with pawn sooparee to boot, which fortunately may be eaten or not as the recipient chooses. But we soon tire of the solemnity of the reception-room, where there is necessarily more staring than talking. Sallying out into the crowd we make our way to the far end of the ground, at which a new building, not quite completed, is made to

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answer the purpose of a "grand stand" for the accommodation of the more distinguished visitors. To get up the stair is found to be no easy task; indeed a crushing crowd seems to have the same fascination for the Hindoos that it has for many of our countrymen at home. Compressed within the limits of a narrow staircase there are found to be two distinct streams of human beings—one strenuously exerting every nerve to get up, and the other—thanks to one or two indefatigable individuals at the top of the stair—tumbling down in a most reckless manner, to the great consternation of the children in arms; the discomfited crushers shouting out an unheeded warning to those who expect to be admitted without tickets. However, as we happen to have tickets, we are saved the trouble of going up merely to make a much more expeditious descent, and having got aloft we make up our minds—necessity being the mother of invention—that we shall be able to dispense with a seat, however desirable it might be to obtain one. We have a pretty good view of the fair, at any rate; and before the fireworks begin we have time to look at the gas illuminations—which are really on a most extensive scale,—and to glance at a life-sized painting a little way off, supposed to represent H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, and under which the great mass of the people would be highly edified to observe the motto "God bless the Prince and Princess." But we are not kept long waiting for the first pyrotechnic display—to use the fashionable name. And now that the fireworks have begun they go on without cessation for about the space of an hour, during which the crowd is busy running, shouting, and staring, the brass bands are busy blowing, the rockets are busy flying away to nothing, the squibs are busy jumping against those who least expect them, the revolving fireworks are busy working themselves to death, the Chinese gongs are busy disclosing their mysterious wonders, myriads of sparks are busy coming into being and as busy expiring, and only the stall-keepers are left to look on and do nothing. Who are the hidden geniuses that invent fireworks? Has no one been knighted for ingenuity in this brilliant sphere of human labour? Or is their fame, like their productions, ephemeral, leaving not a spark behind? A show of fireworks, though by no means inexpensive, is a gratifying sight now and again; and the people who witnessed the exhibition on Tuesday night were no doubt thankful to Mr. Hunsraj for the treat. When the burst of fireworks was over, the Europeans present and the higher classes of the natives began to drop away, but the crowd kept up the sport till far on in the morning.

FORT POLICE COURT.—31st Jan.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

NEGLIGENCE BY A RAILWAY SERVANT.—Dajee Bapoo, a pointsman employed on the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with negligence in his official capacity under section 27 of Act XVIII. of 1854.

Thomas Guntrey, an engine driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, said that he was driver of the No. 10 passenger train from Mahim to Bombay on Tuesday last. On that day the prisoner was in charge of the facing points leading to the Mahim siding at the Boree Bunder. It was his duty not to have removed the points, but to have held the lever steady and allowed the train to run along the main line into the Boree Bunder station. Instead of doing so, however, he moved the points and turned witness's train from the down line to which it had previously crossed on to the up-line. At the time there was another train standing on the up-line, with which the train witness was driving came into collision. This was in consequence of the prisoner having turned witness's train on to that line. The collision was not violent, as witness reversed his engine the moment he saw it going across the line. It was going eight or nine miles an hour at the time the prisoner moved the points; but on seeing him doing so he reversed his engine and sounded the guard's whistle to warn them to put the brakes on. The train was full of passengers, and if the speed had not been checked by those means the consequences would have been serious. The points are about 150 yards from the platform at which the train would have stopped.

Mr. J. T. Tandy, the Station Master at the Boree Bunder Station, who was on duty at the time, gave corroborative evidence, and added that, owing to the promptness with which the train was stopped only a very slight collision occurred, by which no damage was done. The prisoner had been a pointsman at the station since witness was appointed Station Master in June last, and had frequently done his duty correctly at the same points. The train which had previously arrived was standing so near that the prisoner must have seen it when he moved the points to let the Mahim train on to that line.

Some corroborative evidence having been given, the prisoner in his defence said that after the first train had past he went to the points past which the Mahim train was to go, but finding them very hard he could not fix them, and called to the muccadum to hoist the red flag as a signal of danger. In the meantime, however, the train came up, and had he not done as he did the train would have been upset.

His Worship considered the charge made out, and fined the prisoner Rs. 15.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A native woman named Soonder was brought up on remand charged with criminal breach of trust, by retaining gold ornaments worth Rs. 290 6 as, the property of another woman named Bheema.

It appeared that about six weeks ago the prosecutrix fell sick, and gave the prisoner the ornaments to take care of. On the latter recovering she asked for her property; but was met with several pretexts until it was discovered the prisoner had pawned them with a Marwarrie for a trifling sum.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

ADULTERATED MILK.—Suckoo Murria, Chanainee Raggoo, and Manoo Succaram were charged by Mr. P. C. Higgins, Inspector of Markets, with exposing for sale a quantity of adulterated and unwholesome milk, contrary to section 197 of Act II. of 1865.

Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer, proved that the milk was mixed with water. His Worship said that mixing milk with water was not punishable under this section of the Act. The adulteration must be such as to render it injurious to health.

Dr. Hewlett said—Then he would proceed under the Police Act against the defendants for obtaining money under false pretences.

His Worship said he did not think he could do that. He must dismiss the case; but he would advise the defendants not to mix water with milk in future.

The defendants were then discharged.

REFUSING DUTY BY A MATE.—Mr. James Nicholson, mate of the ship *Bella Maria*, was charged by Mr. George Irvine, master of that vessel, with refusing duty.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that he had refused to do so.

The captain said the prisoner had signed articles for three years, and only half of that period had expired.

His Worship advised the prisoner to return to his duty; but he refused, and His Worship reluctantly sentenced him to two weeks' imprisonment.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 25th January 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN, AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JANARDHUN.)

The Queen against Rayapa Mosshyapa.

MURDER.—Rayapa Mosshyapa was tried before Francis Lloyd, Esq., Session Judge of Dharwar, for having committed the murder of one Solbapa Duryapa. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The accused, Rayapa Mosshyapa, is charged alternatively with the murder, or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, of Solbapa Duryapa, a man of between fifty and sixty years of age. The assault was committed on the morning of the 9th June. A few hours afterwards a "Punch" was assembled to examine the wounds, and Solbapa was sent off the same day to Belgaum, but expired a short distance from his destination. The body was, however, brought into Belgaum, and submitted for the examination of the Civil Surgeon, whose evidence proves that the deceased died of a frightful fracture of the skull, and Dr. Maitland further states that the wound was of a nature that might have been inflicted with such an instrument as the pick-axe before the Court, and is not likely to have been caused by the fall. Erama, the widow of the deceased, states her husband left home for his field about 8 o'clock on the morning in question, and an hour afterwards she was informed by the boy, Lugmana (witness No. 4), that her husband had been assaulted by the accused. She at once went off to their field, and found Solbapa lying wounded in the manner above described. She was soon joined by Phima, who carried the deceased, his uncle, to the village. The only direct evidence in the case is that of Lugmana, and Nursinga witnesses Nos. 4 and 5. The former was tending his cattle, which were grazing near Solbapa's field, and deposes to having seen Solbapa and the accused quarrelling when the accused, seizing Solbapa by the throat, threw him down, and taking a pick-axe out of his hands struck him with it and ran off. Nursinga, who happened just at the moment to be passing by on his way from his own village to Navulguttee, relates a precisely similar story. Lugmana running off to the village gave information of what had occurred to Erowa. Nursingapa also went to Navulguttee, and there heard the accused falsely complain that the deceased had assaulted him; but did not divulge what he had himself seen until questioned by the Police Patel the following day. The Vakeel for the defence has done his best to throw discredit on this evidence, but I am of opinion that he has failed to show any good ground for mistrusting it. The story of Lugmana, who is apparently not more than ten years of age, is natural throughout, and he gave his evidence in the most intelligent and ingenuous manner. A more satisfactory witness I have seldom met with. Nursinga's statement fully corroborates that of Lugmana, and also appears to me trustworthy. The fact established by the witnesses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, that Rayapa complained of having been assaulted by the deceased tells very strongly against him, as it disproves the evidence he has adduced in support of his defence, that, on the morning in question, he was lying at home ill till nearly 10 o'clock. The only remaining point in the case for the prosecution which calls for remark is, that of the alleged dying declaration of Solbapa, that the accused was his assailant. To this I am not disposed to give any weight, for the evidence regarding it is unsatisfactory, and I am moreover of opinion that it is very doubtful whether the deceased could, after the injury he had received, give an intelligent answer to any question put to him. The accused denies his guilt, and asserts that the Police Patel and other enemies have got up the case against him; also that all the witnesses are, for various reasons, adverse to him. He also alleges that he was at home ill at the time Solbapa was attacked, in proof of which two witnesses have been examined. Their story seems to me very a unlikely one, and evidently trumped up, as, had it been a fact that Rayapa was laid up with injuries received from a bullock, he would assuredly have been able to establish it by the evidence of some of his fellow villagers, whereas both his witnesses are strangers. The pick-axe before the Court is proved to have belonged to deceased, and to have been found lying near him. The direct evidence shows that the deceased was attacked with a pick-axe, and the Civil Surgeon proves that the wound on Solbapa's skull might have been inflicted with such an instrument, so that there is little doubt this is the weapon that was made use of.

The assessors have pronounced the charge not established, merely on the ground of the witnesses, or at least some of them, being related to the deceased; but this is no sufficient reason for rejecting the evidence, and I consider it clearly proved that Solbapa's death was caused by injuries inflicted by the accused.

The last question for consideration is, whether this is a case of murder, or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and as it is self-evident that a blow on the head with a heavy instrument given with force sufficient to cause a wound like that from which Solbapa died, must have been so imminently dangerous that it would in all probability cause death, and as no reason for incurring the risk of causing death existed, the offence appears to me to be murder, but as there is no proof of premeditation I determine on awarding a secondary punishment.

The Court, differing from the assessors, find that the accused, Rayapa, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the accused be transported for life.

Against this conviction and sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the accused to their Lordships, which was rejected.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

26th and 30th January 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

Purbhoodas Pranjeevandas vs. Ramlall Bhagheeruth.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Bayley and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale, for the appellant Purbhoodas Pranjeevandas, the original defendant.

The Hon'ble Mr. White, with Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, for the respondent Ramlall Bhagheeruth, the original plaintiff.

Mr. Bayley, for the appellant, said this was an appeal from a judgment given by Sir M. R. Sausse in favour of the respondent. The latter, as the sole heir and representative of his late father Dewjee Ramlall, claimed from the defendant Rs. 26,000 for the defendant's breach of a contract executed in March 1865, by which he agreed to purchase 200 shares of the Union Financial Corporation from the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 24,000—deliverable on the 1st July 1865. Rs. 50 had been paid as earnest money. The decree of the Court below was that the plaintiff recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 24,420, being the amount mentioned in the agreement, and Rs. 979 for costs. The judgment related to cases in which, as in this case, there were contracts for the July delivery of shares; and the points at issue were of considerable importance to the entire community. The learned counsel thought it right to mention here that there are conflicting decisions by Sir M. R. Sausse on one side, and by Mr. Anstey on the other. Those decisions clashed.

Mr. White remarked that this case was different from all the others—that none of those referred to, was similar to this.

Mr. Bayley—The principle is the same, though the facts are different.

Mr. Bayley, turning to the agreement between the parties, said the third clause of it was the most important, and was as follows:—"That on payment at any time on or before the said 1st day of July 1865 of the said sum of Rs. 23,550, and of all such other sums, if any, and interest as aforesaid, the vendor will execute proper transfers, and do all such things necessary on his part to transfer the shares hereby agreed to be sold, and also all such new shares, if any, to the purchaser. All expenses attending the preparation, stamping, and execution of such transfers, and of getting the said shares transferred into the name of the purchaser in the books of the Union Financial Corporation, shall be borne by the vendor." Then the sixth clause of the agreement says that, "if the default shall be made by the vendor in transferring the said shares to the purchaser at the time and in manner aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the purchaser to purchase at the market rate of the day on which such default was made—on account and at the risk of the said vendor—an equal number of such shares: and the said vendor shall, immediately after such purchase, pay to the said purchaser the difference in price between the rate at which the said shares are hereby agreed to be sold, and the market rate of the day on which such default was made, together with all costs and charges which the said purchaser may have incurred in consequence of such default; and, in case of non-payment, the same shall be recoverable by the said purchaser as liquidated damages." The respondent was the vendor; and following the Marwaree fashion, he put his father's name before his own. After reciting the principal portion of the agreement, the plaint alleges that the plaintiff has been always ready and willing, on payment by the defendant of the sum of Rs. 23,550, to execute a proper transfer of the said share. The relief prayed for is as follows:—"That the defendant may be decreed specially to perform the said agreement on his part, the plaintiff being ready and willing to perform the same on his part, and that the defendant may be charged with interest on the balance of the purchase money from the said 1st day of July 1865 till completion of the contract. That if for any cause this Court shall be of opinion that the plaintiff is not entitled to such decree for specific performance, then that the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 26,000, as the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of the breach by the defendant of his said agreement." The suit was heard on the 24th and 26th November 1865 before the learned Chief Justice, and the decree declares the plaintiff entitled to specific performance of the agreement, and on his undertaking to hand over forthwith the said shares to the defendant, and to execute all proper transfers at his expense, the Court further decrees that the plaintiff recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 24,420, and Rs. 979 for costs. The above decree of the learned Judge was appealed from on the following grounds:—1. The Judge was in error in holding that the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the 200 shares of the Union Financial Corporation to the defendant. 2. The Judge was in error in holding that the plaintiff was possessed of the 200 shares on the 1st July 1865. 3. The Judge was in error in holding that the receipts given by the Corporation to the plaintiff were equivalent to share certificates. 4. The Judge was in error in holding that the plaintiff ought not to have tendered share certificates of the said shares on the 1st July 1865. 5. The Judge was in error in holding that the plaintiff had not been guilty of such unreasonable delay in perfecting his title to the said shares, as to disentitle him to a specific performance of the said contract. 6. The Judge was in error in holding that, on the 1st of July 1865 the plaintiff had a clear and unambiguous title to the said shares, so as to entitle him to a specific performance of the contract. 7. The Judge was in error in holding that it was not necessary to tender, on the 1st July, transfer deeds of the said shares, duly stamped and executed. 8. The Judge was in error in holding that the blank transfer papers tendered by the plaintiff were sufficient, &c. &c. From the evidence, said the learned counsel, it will be seen that share certificates had been issued since the 1st March 1865, and might have been obtained by the plaintiff before the 1st July, instead of which he only tendered receipts and blank transfers.

Mr. White stated that receipts for the first call and allotment letters were lodged by his client with the Corporation long before the 1st July, to get the certificates issued. There was a receipt for a receipt given, and in this respect the case differed from all others that had been tried in any of the division courts.

Mr Bayley said that, therefore, it was the more difficult to be proved. The question substantially came to this, whether what the plaintiff did was a sufficient compliance with the terms of the contract.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Did the Chief Justice rule that time was of the essence of the contract?

Mr. Mayhew said that His Lordship did. It was one of the points he (Mr. Mayhew) argued in the case.

Mr. Justice Couch—But the Chief Justice overruled that!

Mr. Mayhew—Yes, my Lord, it was overruled.

Mr. Bayley said the authorities on his side were very strong. He contended that the plaintiff, having failed to do what was required by the contract, was not entitled either to damages or to a specific performance as decreed by the Chief Justice. The contract itself was not an inartificial document, it bore traces of a lawyer's hand, and was in the form which has been adopted in nearly all *vyada* transactions in shares, and the Court would, he apprehended, bind either party to the strict interpretation of any part of the agreement. The third clause states what the plaintiff contracted to do. Now was it a compliance with that clause simply to deposit the documents with the Corporation instead of executing a proper transfer? And it would appear that twenty shares out of the lot were in the name of a man who was dead!

Mr. McCulloch stated that those shares had been replaced by others. They did not belong to a dead man, but to Mr. Garrett, who was absent from Bombay.

Mr. Bayley then cited, in support of his argument, from the first part of the *Indian Jurist*, new series p. 17, the case of the *Commercial Bank vs. Mahdoo Sooden Chowdry*, which was decided at Calcutta by Mr. Justice Macpherson. The action was for the non-acceptance of two shares of the Port Canning Reclamation Company; the agreement was made on the 13th February 1865, and the shares were to be delivered on the 17th.

Mr. Justice Couch—I suppose this is the case which was reported in the newspapers sometime ago!

Mr. Bayley—Yes, my Lord, it was reported in the papers. The action was for breach of an agreement to purchase two shares in the Port Canning Company. The plaintiffs sold to the defendant, on the 13th February 1865, two shares in the Company for Rs. 6,000 premium per share, the par value thereof being Rs. 1,000 cash, and delivery to be on the 17th of February. The defendant neither sent for nor asked delivery of the shares, nor offered to pay for them. The plaintiffs tendered the shares to the defendant on the 18th, 20th, and 21st of February. On the last occasion the defendant refused to accept them at all. On the 22nd February the plaintiffs' attorney wrote to the defendant demanding payment of Rs. 14,000, the price of the shares; and on the 23rd of February, the defendant replied, stating that he was justified in refusing to take them, as they had not been tendered to him on the 17th February. Mr. Justice Macpherson, in giving judgment, said:—"I think the plaintiffs have failed to establish a case showing them to be entitled to recover. On the face of the contract, it does not appear that either party was called upon to act; the payment and the delivery were to be simultaneous. When the contract is silent, I know of no law that compels the buyer to be more active than the seller; the obligation on each party is the same. Though it is laid down in some cases that it is sufficient that the plaintiff should be ready and willing to perform his part of the contract, that readiness and willingness must be a substantial readiness and willingness, on which the other party may act, and not a readiness and willingness concealed in the mind. I am not deciding that it was necessary to make a formal tender of the shares, but only that, in the absence of any indication on the part of the plaintiffs that they were ready to deliver them, the defendant is not liable for not accepting them. In most of the cases cited by Mr. Eglinton, notice on the part of the plaintiff is alleged, and in cases when it is not alleged, there is something in the contract rendering it incumbent on the defendant to be the first party to move. In my opinion, whoever comes into Court, to establish his rights, is bound to show that he has given some indication that he is ready to carry out his part of the contract. The case is dismissed with No. 2 costs."

Mr. Bayley—This is the last case of the kind that I can find.

Mr. Justice Couch—But it leaves the law just——

Mr. Bayley—Where it was. It was divided simply on the facts.

Mr. Bayley then read from the evidence of the witnesses in this case, commencing with that of the plaintiff Ramlal Bhagheeruth. One of the letters of allotment was for twenty-five shares in the name of Mr. T. Garrett, late Post Master, who was not then in Bombay.

Mr. McCulloch said that the plaintiff had bought another receipt for thirty shares to deliver to the defendant; and five of them were to be transferred into his (plaintiff's) own name.

Mr. Bayley remarked that no certificates, although issued months ago, had been tendered; and their Lordships would find from the evidence of Mr. John Smith, officiating manager of the Financial Association of India and China, that receipts are given and received in the market until the certificates for them are ready. There was no evidence of receipts and letters of allotment being negotiable in the market after the certificates have been issued. Mr. Smith, in another part of his evidence, said that such receipts are received and granted as giving a title to the certificates. The learned counsel made further comments upon the plaintiff's evidence.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Are they receipts for receipts that you speak of?

Mr. Bayley said that they were, and therefore one step further removed from the certificates. A letter dated the 20th June 1865 from the plaintiff's to the defendant's attorneys, stated the ability of the plaintiff to deliver the shares; but, upon the evidence, it was to be seen that he could not have done so.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Is there anything to show that the Company claimed the right of approval of the transfer of shares?

Mr. Mayhew said that Mr. Clifton, the manager of the Corporation, stated in his evidence that, in the ordinary course of business, he would transfer the shares after receiving the order of the Directors.

Mr. Justice Westropp—That does not show that the Directors reserved to themselves the right of approval before transfer!

Mr. Mayhew mentioned that the Chief Justice decided in the case of the *Imperial Banking Company vs. Atmaram Madhowjee*, that the provision that a transfer was subject to the approval of the Directors, did not affect the readiness and willingness of a party to deliver.

Mr. Justice Couch observed that the evidence of Mr. Clifton showed that, whatever the white and blue receipts lodged by the plaintiff with the Corporation were, they were sufficient to obtain certificates for him, and that the certificates were ready to be given.

Mr. Bayley argued that what the defendant contracted for were shares, and that the plaintiff was bound to effect a legal transfer. The plaintiff, in handing receipts in the names of others persons, did not give the same right, as if he had been himself a registered shareholder. The letters of allotment which he tendered, may have been stolen from the original allottee and have passed into the market. There would, therefore, be many links wanting between his right and the right of the original allottee to the documents. The latter is entitled to the shares. The mere possession of receipts would not necessarily result in an absolute right to the shares; and the letter of allotment is waste paper unless the holder is on the register of shareholders. This was a case in which the parties had contracted in black and white, and the Court would hold them to what they contracted for. The contract showed that the purchaser was at liberty to call upon the vendor to give him the shares on any day between the execution of the contract and the 1st July; he had only to tender the money to demand the delivery of the shares.

Mr. Justice Westropp—But if the office is not open between the dates, what then?

Mr. Bayley submitted that the man must be held to his contract. If he has been foolish enough to contract improvidently, he must take the consequences. When the party by his own act creates a duty, he is bound to fulfil it. It was not enough to show readiness and willingness, but the party must show that he was in a position to effect a transfer on any day between the date of execution and that of delivery of the shares. It had been held that a party must show he had made a legal tender of stock, and that his readiness and willingness to transfer is not sufficient. The vendor is, moreover, bound to obtain the assent of the Directors to the transfer of stock. Mr. Bayley next submitted, upon the authority of several cases which he cited, that blank transfers, such as were tendered in this case, are utterly valueless. They were not filled up in the name of any person, and purported to be signed by the original allottee at the bottom. The instrument had a blank to be filled up afterwards, and therefore was waste paper. But the transfers tendered to the defendant, besides being blank, were not stamped.

Mr. Justice Couch was of opinion that such a transfer could not be considered to be a proper transfer; and its not being stamped, when executed by the party, made it worse.

Mr. Bayley said it could not be considered for one moment as a valid document. Besides, their Lordships would see how, by encouraging this loose and lax way of transfer, the revenue is defrauded. The learned counsel argued that the plaintiff was bound, under this contract, to have conveyed the documents at once to the defendant. The contract was clearly not satisfied by any act of the plaintiff. The learned counsel, in the course of his able argument, quoted a large number of authorities in support of different points. The following cases, among others, were cited;—Paradin vs. Jane Dyer, 33 a; Notes to Walton vs. Waterhouse, 2 Saunder's Reports 422 a; Wivell vs. Stapleton, 8 Modern Reports, 68; Warren vs. Consett, *Ibd.* 107; Shelbourne vs. Stapleton, *Ibd.* 292; Shelbourne vs. Stapleton, I. Browne's Parliamentary Cases, 215; Callonel vs. Briggs, Salkeld, 112; Thorpe vs. Thorpe, Salkeld 171; Glazebrook vs. Woodrow, 8 T. R., 366; Humble vs. Langston, 7 M. and W., 517; Bordinave vs. Gregory, 5 East, 107; Wilkinson vs. Lloyd, 7 Q. B., 27; Hunt vs. Gun, 3 Foster and Finlason, 223; Hibleweight vs. McMorine, 6 M. and W., 200; Euthoven vs. Hoyle, 13 C. B., 373; Davis vs. The Bank of England, 2 Bingham, 393; Birmingham vs. Sheridan, 33 L. J., n. s., Chancery 571; Bensby vs. Bignold, 5 B. and Ald., 335; Josephs vs. Pebrar, 3 B. and C., 639; Duvergue vs. Fellows, 5 Bingham 267; Jackson vs. Alloway, a. M. and Gr., 942; Boyd vs. Lett, I C. B., 222; Seton vs. Slade, 2 W. and T's Leading Cases and the notes; Smith's Mercantile Law, ed. of 1865, pp. 58 and 64; Act 19 of 1837, Sections 18 and 19; Act 10 of 1862, Sections 2 and 3, and clause 26 of Schedule A.

Mr. Mayhew wished to address the Court on behalf of the appellant, but was prevented by his engagement in the other Court.

Mr. White, for the respondent, taking up the argument regarding the blank transfers, remarked that, on the day for the delivery of the shares, the plaintiff proceeded in person to the defendant, whom he saw and to whom he offered the receipts in person. The purchaser having taken no steps in the interval, the plaintiff offered to him, on the due date, receipts for 205 shares, accompanied by blank transfers, and application forms for transfer, all signed by him; and was ready there and then to put the necessary stamps upon the papers, and there and then to execute the transfers. The defendant, observing the receipts, objected to them because they were for 205 shares, whereas he had contracted for 200 only. It was explained to him that there was formerly a receipt for 25 shares in the name of Mr. T. Garrett, Post Master, but that gentleman being absent from Bombay, the plaintiff had purchased in the maket a receipt for 30 shares, 5 of which would be transferred into his (plaintiff's) name, and the rest into that of the defendant's. The plaintiff had completed his part of the contract. Referring to the third clause of the agreement, the learned counsel remarked that the defendant hung back during the whole interval, and appeared to be reluctant to take delivery; and the plaintiff, knowing that, did not go through the empty ceremony of filling up the blanks and putting stamps to the transfers. They would both have been wasted; but the plaintiff went so far through the preliminary ceremony as keeping them ready with him. He was entitled to recover on the third clause, even though he had not signed the transfers or filled them up. Mr. White would remark that a great portion of what his learned friend had said proceeded from a confusion of ideas between the word "shares" and the title to certain interest in a company. There could be no doubt that, on the 1st July 1865, the plaintiff had an equitable title to the 200 shares, and he was afterwards clothed with the legal title. His friend's arguments was based on an unsound proposition; for in no part of the agreement, was there any condition that the vendor shall be a registered holder of the shares. Mr. White contended that his client had got all materials on the spot to effect the transfer, had the defendant shown any inclination to receive and pay for the shares; and that, in tendering the blank transfers and stamps with receipts he did all he was required by the contract to do. It was the intention of the parties that no name should be introduced into the transfer; it could have been done at the moment, because the plaintiff went in person to tender the shares. Reference had been made to the ruling of another Court that the vendor should be a registered shareholder between the date of contract and the date of delivery of the shares. The authorities were the other way. The learned Chief Justice was of a different opinion in the case of the *Imperial Banking Company vs. Atmaram Madhowjee*. It was wholly immaterial, Mr. White continued to say, what documents the vendor had, if they were sufficient, as declared by Mr. Clifton, to effect a transfer of the shares into the name of the purchaser. The plaintiff went one step further than was necessary. He handed the receipts for the shares to the manager of the Union Financial for a transfer into the purchaser's name, which he was not bound to do. The plaintiffs in the case of the *Imperial Banking Company vs. Atmaram Madhowjee* did not at all apply for a transfer into the purchaser's name, and yet they recovered. It would have been a work of supererogation on the part of his client to have had the shares transferred into the defendant's name, because the latter was reluctant to take delivery and was not ready with the money.

Mr. Bayley, in support of his argument the other way, put in a judgment by Mr. Anstey, in respect of the sale of certain Mazagon Land shares, in the case of *Muggonbhoy Hemchund vs. Muncharam Culliandas* on the 19th December 1865.

Mr. White cited one or two other authorities in addition to a large number he had cited in the course of his argument: and contended that the weight of authorities was in his favour. His client did all, and more than, he was bound to do. There had been a conflicting decision cited, but the Court would have no difficulty in coming to the right conclusion.

Mr. Bayley was heard in reply to his learned friend's arguments. He cited several other authorities.

The Court reserved its judgment on the appeal until the argument on the appeal in the case of Muggonbhoy Hemchund should be concluded.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—31st Jan.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Bheewa Goonajee and others vs. Essoo Soonajee and others.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 951, being the amount paid by the plaintiffs on behalf of the defendants to Dewjee Lalljee and others.

Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Leathes for the defendants.

Mr. Thacker in opening the case stated that the parties had entered into an agreement to purchase hides from butchers of their caste. The defendants entered into another agreement with the plaintiffs, whereby the latter were indemnified from all loss and expenses entailed in carrying out the terms of the first agreement. It appeared that certain skins were offered to the defendants by the butchers, which they refused to accept, as they were not of the quality stated in the agreement. A notice was thereupon served upon the plaintiffs and defendants by the butchers, stating that if the hides were not accepted they would be sold by public auction, and the plaintiffs and the defendants would be held responsible for any loss or damage incurred thereby. After receiving the said notice the plaintiffs engaged two European surveyors to examine the hides in question, and on their declaring that they were marketable the plaintiffs, with the consent and at the desire of the defendants, paid to the butchers the sum of Rs. 951, which sum they now sought to recover.

Mr. Leathes contended that the defendants were not liable to pay the money, which was paid to the Butchers without their consent.

Bheewa Goonaje sworn:—He knew the defendants in this action. Paid Rs. 951 to the Jumat in the presence of one Dhunajee. Witness paid the money at the request of the defendants.

By Mr. Leathes.—At the request of Essoo and Yelloo he paid the money. This was about a month ago. Witness paid the money to Dewjee Doolajee and Mahadoo Bhairoo on behalf of the caste. These two men were the managers of the caste. He paid Rs. 500 in cash and passed a note for Rs. 400. The note was signed by himself and three others. The account books were not in Court.

His Honor at this stage of the proceedings pointed out to Mr. Thacker that the action was brought to recover Rs. 951, whereas it appeared that only Rs. 500 had been paid, and therefore advised him to elect a non-suit.

Mr. Thacker said that he was instructed to state that the whole amount had been paid, but as it did not appear from the evidence of the witness that such was the case, he would elect a non-suit. Plaintiffs accordingly non-suited with costs, Rs. 34.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your column of local news in to-day's issue appears the following para:—"The Bombay *Jami-Jamshed* states that the Bombay Reclamation Company intend to purchase the Parsee Sanitarium at Colaba for some very important purpose, and have offered ten lacs of rupees for the same."

With reference thereto, I am instructed by the Directors of the Company to inform you, the para. in question is the first intimation they have had of their intention to purchase that property, and to request that in to-morrow's issue you will contradict a statement which has no foundation whatever.—Yours &c.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

THE LATE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of the 26th instant, I observe, with much regret, that the blame attaching to the unavoidable accident I had the misfortune to meet with, on Wednesday evening last, is in your local columns entirely thrust on the parties in charge of the steamer *Karanjah*. Although I admit the truth of your statement that the accident might have been much more serious had the night been far advanced, and prompt assistance not been at hand, yet I deem it my duty, in justification of myself and those serving under me, to vindicate ourselves from public censure, by laying before you the following facts, and I thereby hope to efface the wrong impression that through some misrepresentation has unfortunately got abroad:—

When steaming out of the harbour I had to steer with my helm to the port side to keep clear of the shipping. I saw a native craft ahead of me, keeping her helm to the port also, and as she had the wind in her favour, the better to keep her out of my way, I kept my course easy. The native craft, however, ported her helm and luffed up towards the *Karanjah*. I perceived the danger, and promptly stopped my engines, having my helm port the whole time. The accident became unavoidable, and my larboard paddle-box struck the craft. Ere I could render assistance I was carried a great way off by the side, and when I succeeded in effectually stopping the *Karanjah* I found that I was too late for assistance, either to the crew or the sinking craft, the crew having been picked up by some kind gentlemen, for which I beg they will accept my best thanks.

In conclusion, I hope it will not be superfluous if I add that it was not through lack of humanity or want of care, on my part, that the unfortunate accident arose, but, as I believe, solely through mismanagement on the part of the crew of the native craft. In support of the above I beg to enclose copy of three statements I obtained from the passengers who were on board the *Karanjah* at the time of the accident. In begging you will kindly give insertion to the above observations as early as practicable, I remain, Sir, &c.,

T. D. VanWULLEN,
Commander Steamer *Karanjah*.

Bombay, 31st January.

Copy of three Statements.

As an eye-witness of the unfortunate collision between the steam ship *Karanja* and a pattimar on Wednesday evening, about 6-30 P.M., I have no hesitation in saying that, to the best of my belief, every precaution was taken by Captain VanWullen to prevent the sad accident. My attention was directed to the boat by hearing shouts of danger and orders to "ease her." I could only see the masts of the boat above the larboard paddle-box, but almost immediately she was struck, and was carried rapidly away with the tide, towards the shipping at anchor, and with her stern under water. The rapidity with which the boat was carried away rendered any attempt to turn the steamer or send off a boat quite useless, as she was many hundred yards away before the steamer was stopped. I noticed another native craft alongside her as she went down, and I believed at the time that people on board consisted of the crew of seven or eight men.—*Karanjah's*.

(Signed) R. B. SEDGWICK.
Thursday Morning, 25th January 1866.
(True Copy)
T. D. VanWULLEN.

No. 2.

The above statement is nearly identical with that which was given to me at the time in explanation of this unfortunate transaction, and I was an eye-witness of the very energetic and anxious efforts made by the captain to warn off the boat or to ease or stop the steamer.

JANE FRANKLIN.

25th January 1866.
(True Copy)
T. D. VanWULLEN.

No. 3.

I can add nothing but my own confirmation of the above.

SOPHIA CRACROFT.

25th January 1866.
(True Copy)
T. D. VanWULLEN.

SIND.

DR. C. WIEHE.—The Inspector General of Prisons arrived at Kurrachee from the Sind Districts on the 24th instant, and left this station on the following day for Bombay, whence he proceeds either down the Coast or to Aden. Dr. Wiehe, we learn, has decided upon moving Government to have a Central Jail for this Province at Hydrabad.—*Our Paper, January* 26.

BENGAL.

THE LATE TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE "SHAFTESBURY."—We are now enabled to give our readers the official report of the lamentable occurrence on board the ship *Shaftesbury*, which arrived from Liverpool with salt on Sunday last, when it was visited by Inspector Reid, of the River Police, who reports that the ship was in a most filthy state, a great part of the crew being laid up with scurvy:—

"Thomas Dunkin, chief officer of the British ship *Shaftesbury*, reports that a seaman, George Creacy, a foreigner, cut and wounded with a knife, and thereby caused the death of John Parker and James Herbert, at 9 P. M., on the 14th January, at sea. The former died immediately after receiving the wound; the latter survived till Friday, the 19th instant, when he expired at 7 P. M., and was buried the following morning in the Saugor roads. Creacy also wounded, at the same time, and with the same knife, Philip Payne, who was at the wheel, and who is now almost recovered. Creacy was afterwards seen to cross over to the starboard side of the ship, and disappear immediately. A thorough search was made throughout the ship on the following morning, but no trace of him being found, it is believed that he jumped overboard immediately after wounding Payne. The Captain died on the passage, as formerly stated, of brain fever. The greatest disorder seems to have prevailed amongst the crew in consequence, the officers not having sufficient control over the men to keep them in order. Still, there seems to have been no ill-feeling between Creacy and any of the crew that might in any way account for the commission of the crimes. Creacy had been ill for some time, and had on that day applied to the chief officer for an emetic, which was given him, but, it not taking effect, a second dose was applied for and administered by the chief mate, without, however, operating. From this it might be inferred that the effect of the medicine on his system produced temporary insanity, and induced him to commit murder and afterwards suicide. The Commissioner of Police has directed that a letter, embodying the above statements, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, explaining the circumstances."—*Englishman, Jan.* 24.

THE E. Battery C. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery and time-expired men, who are proceeding to England by the *Alnwick Castle*, embarked yesterday morning.—*Id., Jan.* 25.

THE Depot of Invalids and time-expired men in Fort William, commanded by Captain Browne, will, we understand, be removed to Chinsurah about the middle of the year—a move the policy or expediency of which we much doubt for more reasons than one.—*Id.*

H. M.'s 80th Regiment, under the command of Colonel R. Hawkes, will reach the Ganges on the 27th instant, and, proceeding below Caragola Ghat, on account of the shallowness of the water thereabouts, will cross over to Sahibgunge, and thence by the E. I. Railway to Chinsurah, where the corps will volunteer, throwing off, it is expected, as many as three hundred men. It is expected that the regiment will embark for England, and get away, about the middle of next month.—*Id.*

MORAL COURAGE.—A step in the right direction has just been shown by Baboo Shoshee Puddo Bannerjee, of Burranagore. Yesterday, at the anniversary meeting of the Calcutta Brohmo Somaj, Shosee Baboo accompanied his wife to the house of Baboo Prosunno Coomar Takoor, disregarding the long established *purdanusheen* of the Natives. This is an example of social reform amongst young Bengallees that we shall be happy to see imitated by others.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 28.

WE mentioned the other day that a change in the composition of some of the Bengal Divisions of the army was about to take place. We can now state that the Benares Division is to be henceforth the Allahabad Division, the Divisional Head Quarters being fixed at Allahabad, the Brigadier General now commanding there being transferred to Benares. The Presidency Division loses Darjeeling and Senchal, and gains Hazareebaugh, Dorundah and Parishnauth. The Oude Division loses Cawnpore and Allahabad, and gains Goruckpore. The Benares Division loses Goruckpore, Hazareebaugh, Dorundah and Parisnauth, and gains Allahabad and Cawnpore. The Assam Brigade is to consist of Debroogbur, Cheerapoonjee, Sylhet, Tezpore, Dalimkhote, Buxa, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, and all stations in Assam and along the Eastern Frontier. The *locale* of the Head Quarters of the Assam Brigade is not yet settled.—*Pioneer, Jan.* 26.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Seventy-four men, thirteen women, twenty children, and twenty-two camp followers of the No. 2 Battery of the 17th Brigade Royal Artillery arrived by the screw steamer *Bushire* yesterday from Penang. They were landed in the evening, and immediately conveyed to Saint Thomas's Mount.—*Times, Jan.* 26.

BHOOTAN.

FROM authentic returns we learn that the mortality in corps serving in Bhootan, during the period from the 1st October 1864 to 30th September 1865 inclusive, was 72·22 (nearly) per 1,000 men, or 594 deaths on an average annual strength of 8,225. This calculation excludes the 43rd N. I. —*Pioneer, Jan.* 26.

FROM the Bhootan Frontier we hear that almost all the military guards placed on the Dooar posts have been withdrawn, and police guards substituted in their place.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 25.

WE understand that Native troops are to be stationed for another year at or above Buxa. At Buxa, Chamoorchee, and Dalimkote, and in other places in the Dooars similarly situated, instances occurred last year of persons becoming tainted with scurvy after a very short residence. This would seem to indicate something in the climate of the lower hills which rapidly predisposes to scurvy; and after the havoc committed in the ranks of the garrison of the Dooars, we think the Government should pause before committing the force to an occupation of the skirts of the hills.—*Id.*

CAMP DEWANGIRI, JAN. 17.

THE Llama Gooroo of Yioungla, alias the Pope of Bhootan, arrived in camp the day before yesterday, accompanied by two smaller fry called cardinals, in scarlet robes, and numerous followers bearing presents for the wrathful Government. He was preceded, as on his former visit, by the Highland pipers of his native land.

Yesterday, a Durbar was held in our esteemed and able Political's tent, and the pope and his ministers having taken their seats upon the episcopal bench, proceedings were opened by the usual complimentary speeches on both sides.

The question of the guns was the first subject introduced. His Holiness stated that Tongso Penlow, the Jung Bahadoor of Bhootan, did not at all see the joke of giving up the guns before fingering the cash for the forfeited Dooars; and when told by the Political Agent, in reply, that if the guns were not given up immediately, the British Lion would roar, wag his tail, and then pounce upon his prey at Tongso, he affectionately, and with great feeling, advised us to stay where we were, as an advance into such a country would incur no end of *tukleef* and loss of life. He also informed the Commissioner that there were no roads where elephants could pass over, and strongly recommended our worthy plenipotentiary that it would be far better if the money was paid through his hands at Dewangiri, instead of Buxa, as he could very easily, after satisfying himself, pass the balance on to Tongso Penlow. At this the Political sneezed, and, in the best vernacular he could make use of, said "Don't you wish you may get it." Here a slight pause ensued, when refreshments in the shape of *pawn* were handed round by the different menials in waiting. Proceedings were concluded by His Holiness, who, at this stage, began to get facetious (evidently the effects of the immense quantity of commissariat rum imbibed previously) offering to send one of his own men to tell Tongso that the British Government wanted the guns sharp, which called down an angry retort from our representative, who said he did not see the fun of anything of the sort, considering that His Holiness himself had just returned from a fool's errand. After the usual offerings on such occasions His Holiness received his *rooksut*, and departed, amidst a flourish of trumpets, to the splendid palace prepared for him by our talented Engineers.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 25.

BURMAH.

THE province of British Burmah is not at once to be deprived of the ability and experience of Colonel Phayre as Chief Commissioner. But we fear that early next year it is his intention to apply not for leave merely but for furlough, which will lead him to vacate his high appointment. Colonel Phayre deserves a holiday, and the idea of making way for younger men may be most unselfish. But there are no such men in the province. Colonel Verner is the senior officer in the Commission, and Colonel Fytche is certain to return. The tendency of the Governor General will be to introduce an outsider. But speculations as to the future head of an administration, who is likely in the next decade to be called on to grapple with a great political question, are at present premature, and we trust they will be rendered unnecessary by Colonel Phayre confining himself to mere leave of absence.—*Friend of India, January* 25.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Cust has determined to return to India, and to take his seat in the Allahabad Board of Revenue. On the establishment of the Allahabad High Court it is more than probable that Mr. Justice Morgan will be appointed its Chief Justice. After the easy and agreeable administration of the past few years, the officials of the North-Western Provinces will thus find that in both their revenue and judicial duties they have a master.—*Friend of India, January* 25.

CENTRAL INDIA.

THE day of the free admission to the Exhibition Buildings and grounds was a gala day for our local and provincial public schools. About 730 juveniles of both sexes availed themselves of the special privilege granted them by the liberality of the committee. The children seemed infinitely delighted with the various productions of mechanical ingenuity and skill which they were permitted to wander among in the Exhibition Hall, and testified their gratification and wonder in the usual demonstrative manner of children.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

ON Monday, 23rd instant, the Exhibition Committee gave a sumptuous entertainment to the men of the Royal Regiment, who had assisted in the arrangements of the Exhibition. The Durbar Hall in the Telinkerree Gardens was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the military guests who partook of the hospitable cheer provided by the committee numbered twenty-five. Among the gentlemen, who with the exemplary diligence ministered to the physical wants of the company, and were indefatigable in keeping up an abundant supply of edibles and potables of divers descriptions, we noticed Mr. Rivett Carnac. The chair was taken by Sergeant Pollen, of the Royals. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk and responded to, Mr. Carnac proposed the health of the Colonel and the other officers of the Royals. This toast was received with marked applause, and when amid speeches, songs, sentiments, and genial good fellowship, festivities had been jovially prolonged to a late hour of the evening, the party broke up—all feeling grateful to the committee for the means of social enjoyment they had so liberally supplied.—*Id.*

THE CASE OF GUNNER ROCHFORD.

(*From the Pioneer, Jan.* 26.)

OUR readers may remember that in our Summary, a few issues back, we gave an extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which that journal comments on the result of the Court Martial which sat on Gunner Rochford, 19th Brigade R. A., on the 11th of September last, and calls into question the severity of the sentence confirmed by Sir W. Mansfield. On the 10th July 1865, the Gunner was charged with disobedience of lawful command in refusing to scrub out his cell, he being at the time a prisoner. To one in complete ignorance of the facts of the case, five years' penal servitude would seem to be a heavy punishment. After a perusal of the following particulars, we doubt if any of our readers will retain the same opinion as that expressed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

It appears that Rochford was reduced from the rank of non-commissioned officer on the 28th September 1864. On the 10th of May 1865, when doing duty with the Murree Depot, he was awarded by his Commanding Officer seven days' imprisonment for absence from evening parade. During this imprisonment he committed the identical offence with which he was charged on the 10th of July, *i. e.*, refusing to scrub out his cell, and he was then sentenced by District Court Martial to imprisonment for 12 months. On the 6th of June he repeated the offence, and was sentenced to 50 lashes by District Court Martial. On the 10th of July he committed the offence a third time within two months, and was, on the recommendation of the local military authorities, tried by a General Court Martial, as it appeared the previous sentence had no effect. The Commander-in-Chief confirmed the sentence awarded, viz., five years' penal servitude, and we imagine that neither Sir William nor the public see any reason for wishing to disturb the opinion which His Excellency formed when the proceedings of Rochford's Court Martial were submitted to him for confirmation.

HOWARD vs. MULL.

(*From the Friend of India, Jan.* 25.)

LIBEL cases seem to flourish in Bombay, where our contemporaries are slower than even those of other provinces to learn the lesson that the journal, which indulges in bitter personalities or replies to detractors, is lost. The Bombay *Times of India* has long been a notorious offender against professional etiquette and propriety in this respect, and never more so than when directed by a zealous and fiery Chaplain whose conflict with his Bishop and the Civil authorities we were last year led to discuss. In the case of Howard *vs.* Mull, however, the journal atoned for the least defensible part of its personalities by offering to pay damages to the amount of Rs. 2000 when dragged into court, and it seems to us substantial justice would have been done to all parties had Mr. Howard accepted the compromise. It cannot be disguised that, by pressing his case to a decision and obtaining in addition the miserable sum of Rs. 500 when his claim was Rs. 50,000, the plaintiff has given the general public of India far from a high opinion of his administration of the Educational Department and of his character as a public servant. The additional sum of Rs. 500 must be a sorry consolation for the remarks of Mr. Justice Couch, which Sir Bartle Frere must take notice of by an enquiry, if his Government is not to share in the condemnation, and all public servants are not to be invited to use their public position for their private advantage.

In 1857 the late Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett and other Natives petitioned Lord Elphinstone to discontinue the use in State schools of such books as the educational series published by McCulloch and the Messrs. Chambers, on the ground that they were too Christian. This seems to us now even more absurd than it did then, and knowing how Mr. Howard recently put pressure on the same gentleman to induce him and others to petition Government against the aggressive character of the missionaries, we might almost suspect that, on this occasion also, there was a prompter behind the scenes. Of this, however, we have no knowledge. In due course Mr. Howard, with the assistance of his subordinates, compiled new school-books. All of them were published by the Government Book Department, were reported on by Mr. Howard in his official statements in 1857-58, and were, to use his own words, "priced as to all expenses of publication and sale, and even to leave a small profit to Government." But in 1861 we find Mr. Howard transferring the profit of these books to himself, and for two years passing the bills of the Government printer with such items as these "credited to Mr. Howard, Rs. 1080;" again "Rs. 850"; again, "Rs. 1614"; again "Rs. 330," and again "Rs. 540." In 1863 Mr. Howard transferred the publication of the books to England, and they were produced 15 per cent. cheaper there. All this was done by him in his official capacity as Director. If the compilation of the primers and reading lessons were the work of his leisure, we could have understood his asking Government for special remuneration, though when the works were so trifling and the workman was the Director of the instruction of a Presidency and enjoyed a salary of three thousand a year, the public would have had their own opinion of such a claim. But after requesting that one of the inspectors, Mr. Hope, might be set aside to compile Guzerathi books as well as other work, he says—"I shall venture to recommend a similar measure with respect to my own office, the duties of which, in *addition to the work of school-book writing*, examining, and other extra matters at present thrown on me, are more than I can discharge with the promptitude that I could wish." And the fact that the books were used in other schools not belonging to Government, can hardly be a sufficient justification for Mr. Howard, as Director, passing bills for the above sums in favour of Mr. Howard as compiler of primers, without the express sanction of Government. But grant that all this is as technically defensible, as if Mr. Howard had been one of his own village schoolmasters who eked out a miserable subsistence by doing his neighbours' accounts out of school hours, what are we to say of the fact that Mr. Howard had a virtual monopoly of the school-book sales in the whole Presidency? His primers and grammars may be superior to all others, but he never subjected them to the only true test—that of demand in the ordinary way, nor did he secure the profits for himself till the monopoly had established itself by two years' trial. There are some offences which no law can punish but social law, no writer hold up to more than scorn, but for which public opinion can exact reparation. Mr. Howard has his five hundred rupees, and doubtless one who as Director has made so much money out of primers and reading books values the money. But we would rather not, after such a case, go through life with such passages as these from Mr. Justice Couch's judgment applied to us.

"Mr. Howard's resuming when there appeared to be a probability of substantial advantage to himself the rights which he had apparently in the first instance relinquished for the benefit of those who were under his charge in the important and honourable office which he held, and in consequence of which he had, upon the statements in his Reports, probably obtained a higher place in the estimation of the Government and the public, was conduct which was fairly open to observation, and upon which very different opinions might be entertained."

"I think there are many gentlemen who, if they had been in Mr. Howard's place, would have thought it more consistent with their honour and the high position which officers of Government like himself ought to hold in India, to have allowed the books after they became popular, and were valuable aids to the cause of education, to have continued to be published for the benefit of the native public here as well as in other parts of India on the usual principle of the Book Department, "so as just to cover the cost of production and sale expenses including discount to vendors;" and I do not doubt that if Mr. Howard had so acted his generosity in this as well as in adding matter to and improving the books in every way he could think of whilst he held his office, as he says in his memorandum he did, would have been properly appreciated and rewarded. If he had, as under the circumstances he might well have, a claim to some reward, it might be fairly and honestly said that he should have submitted his claim to the Government instead of taking the course he did. And, probably, there are some who would have thought that to have been a benefactor to the natives of India and to have greatly contributed to the diffusion of education amongst them, would be a sufficient reward for such labours."

And in assessing the extra damages at only Rs. 500 the Judge said:—

"I must especially look at the conduct of the plaintiff, as admitted by himself and proved by the evidence. If the plaintiff's reputation has been injured by that conduct, or by any comments which might fairly and honestly be made upon it, the defendant is not to pay damages for that injury."

"The judgment of the Court will vindicate his character from those imputations for which there is not, upon his own account of the transaction, a reasonable foundation."

And the person of whom this is said by a Judge, a brother Barrister, who gave him a verdict, was for ten years Director of Public Instruction, and has had so unaccountable an influence even on Sir B. Frere as to make Government a party to the aspersion of the missionaries, and the denial of grants-in-aid. If Sir Bartle Frere does not, after this, institute that official enquiry which he should have made at the first, he must not complain if even his friends pity his weakness while they lament his inconsistency.

We cannot conclude without thanking Mr. Justice Couch for his fair and liberal exposition of the law of libel in India as affecting the Press. In substance it is worthy to rank with Sir Joseph Arnould's decision in the Maharaj case. We desire no other protection for the Indian Press than this—"where a person makes the public conduct of a public man the subject of comment, and it is for the public good, he is not liable to an action if the comments are made honestly, and he honestly believes the facts to be as he states them, and there is no wilful misrepresentation of fact or any misrepresentation of fact of any misstatement which he must have known to be a misstatement if he had exercised ordinary care."

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

(*From the Friend of India, Jan.* 25.)

THE intelligence communicated last week by our military correspondent, that the appointment of a commission to inquire into the system of promotion and retirement in the Army and Navy might be considered as having been agreed to, has already created some excitement in this country. It is certainly a novel act to submit the appointments of one who is a Field Marshal and a Royal Duke to the criticisms of a Commission composed partly of officers who owe to him the position they enjoy, but it is one of the features of the times we live in. Not indeed that we regard Commissions as productive only of good. We believe it was the late Colonel Sibthorpe who declared that when the Whigs wished to perpetrate a job they invariably appointed a Commission, and certainly appearances have gone some way to confirm this theory. A Commission must be composed of very poor materials if, even in a well conducted office, they are unable to find some one mode of conducting business which would be incapable of improvement, or, in an office conducted as offices generally are, some half dozen such modes. There is always thus plenty of material for fault-finding. The Commissioners owe it to their own reputation to suggest some change. The result generally is that the incumbent is driven into resignation, and one of the Commissioners takes his place.

There would seem, at a first glance, to be some confirmation of this theory in the rumour that the resignation of the Duke of Cambridge is said to be desired, with the idea of appointing Sir Hugh Rose in his place; and in the statement that Sir Hugh may probably be appointed a member of the Commission. But if the Commission be nominated with that view, we may be excused for expressing a hope that it will fail. We really cannot see how the discipline of the Army will be benefited by the substitution of Sir Hugh Rose for the Duke of Cambridge. It is perfectly true that the Duke is not a strong man, that his actions are moulded more by a fear of public censorship than by a desire to do equal justice to all men, but yet, in the main, few of his appointments are open to censure, and even those few are the exceptions which go to prove the rule of his general impartiality. Our correspondent indeed states that the selection of a censured officer like Colonel Bentinck for a pet appointment is, amongst others, a matter not easy of explanation, but we believe the explanation that will be offered will be perfectly easy. Colonel Bentinck is one of the best officers in the service, and if, many years ago, he resorted to means that were not quite constitutional to rid the service of a man whom he considered unworthy to remain in it, and was censured for so doing, time at all events has vindicated his intention, for certainly no one will now declare that the officer in question was fit to bear Her Majesty's Commission. To say, besides, that a man, in other respects a superior officer, whose zeal on one occasion outran his discretion, is to be for ever debarred from serving the Queen in departments in which he is well able to render good service, is an axiom which no one, we think, would be inclined to support. We are not sufficiently familiar with the other instances alluded to by our correspondent, but the actual asserted irregularities are only two in number, and that, considering the Duke of Cambridge has now entered upon the eleventh year of his command, cannot be considered very monstrous. We believe indeed that it is generally admitted that in the matter of patronage the Duke has done fairly well; that the fear of the Press has acted upon his rather feeble nature, as a strong sense of duty would have operated upon a man of a greater character, and that his natural kindness of heart has induced him often to listen to claims which most of his predecessors would have ignored.

To replace such a man by Sir Hugh Rose would be assuredly to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. We have every respect for Sir Hugh as a gallant soldier and as a well-meaning man, but of all the long list of general officers he is, constitutionally and by his habit of life, about the least fitted to occupy the post of Commander-in-Chief. He is, in the first place, a bad man of business; he rides every subject to death; he will admit no views but those he has made his own; he will brook no opposition; he will even twist and turn the expressed opinions of those about him till he has made a portion of them tally with his own. Such a man was difficult indeed to move even when he was under the direct control of the Government of India. Placed in a position of comparative independence at the Horse Guards he will be perfectly unmanageable. He will drive his own officers, if they are independent men, into resignation or open rebellion; the weak-minded and timorous he will bully into being tools. He will drive the War Minister wild by his persistence in unworkable plans of reform, or in projects for feasting the army on turtle soup and champagne. It will be a marvel akin to a miracle, if, before he have held the position for six months, he has not become the most detested man in the British Army, the *bete noire* of the Military Clubs, the armed enemy of the War Office.

Then as to his patronage. It is perfectly true that whilst holding the chief military position in India, Sir Hugh Rose gained for himself a name for impartiality in that respect of which he was not altogether undeserving, but it ought to be recollected that the circumstances of the times were peculiar. It was absolutely necessary in that period of disorganisation to lay down some fixed rule for the distribution to the officers of the Indian Army of the patronage in his gift. The rule which Sir Hugh did lay down, though not at all fair and even in its working, was, on the whole, the best that, at the time and under the circumstances, could be devised, and he deserves all the credit that has been given to him for adhering to it impartially. But his other appointments, especially those in the Royal service, did not redound to his credit. He liked to be surrounded by weak men,—whom he could make his own tools, or whom he could mould into acquiescence. The consequences were disastrous to himself. He was perpetually led into mishaps by the weaknesses, the indiscretions, the exuberant zeal, of those about him. One would have supposed that he must have felt this himself, but as he continued the same policy to the last, it would seem that he remained unconvinced of its unsoundness.

Whatever then may be the result of this Commission, we trust it may not lead to the substitution of the Duke of Cambridge by Sir Hugh Rose. Indeed looking at the list of senior General Officers we doubt much whether it would be expedient to make any change at all. The Duke of Cambridge ought to be independent; he is a gentleman, and values public opinion. His administration has not been on the whole unsuccessful. His appointments in India at all events have been good, and though a stronger man might carry more weight at the War Office, he might, by his very strength, bring matters to a deadlock, and cause that very complication which the Duke has ever avoided. If a strong man is really wanted, it is rather at the War Office than at the Horse Guards.

THE *New York Commercial Chronicle* publishes a complete list of vessels destroyed or bonded by Southern privateers. It appears that there were 4 steamers, 78 ships, 43 brigs, 82 barques, 68 schooners—in all 275 vessels of nearly 1,000,000 tons in the aggregate captured.

NEW PICTURES BY HOLMAN HUNT.—Mr. Holman Hunt has nearly completed two pictures; one of them is a lifesized, to the knees, figure of a lady, in modern costume, seated sidelong in a chair, leaning back, her fingers interlocked, her hair loose upon her shoulders, a book lying upon her knees; to her face a happy musing expression is given with exquisite fidelity and feeling for beauty. The title of this work is "*Dolce far Niente.*" Its execution, even for Mr. Hunt, is remarkably brilliant, broad and solid in modelling, with noble colouring. We cannot but rejoice to find many of the best painters of this time exercising their powers on life-sized pictures; the knowledge displaying in them is immensely greater than that which is required for painting in small. Mr. Hunt's second picture, a cabinet work, is styled "Morning Prayer;" a girl of some seventeen years, standing, or half-kneeling, by the side of her bed, and in the act of prayer before the day's duties begin. Morning sunlight, admirably rendered by the painter, fills the room with bright and glowing tints, and is enhanced by its peculiar, cool shadows. The accessories of this little jewel of art painted with remarkable delicacy and power. Nothing can be truer than its atmospheric effect, nothing sweeter than the action of the figure.—*Athenæum.*

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BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.
CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.

Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.

Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichund Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11½d.
3 do.	1s. 11½d
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ..	2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland...	1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 ... ... 5 „
„ „ 12 ... ... 6 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited fo safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s. 1½d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s. 1½d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s. 1½d.	„
„ 1	2s. 1½d.	„
On demand	2s. 1½d.	„
On Scotland do. ... On Ireland do. ...	2s. 0½d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	2s. 0½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LAC OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England.
The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London....J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent.
Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
	On Demand	1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5
„ 12 „ 7

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)
ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना ब्याक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11½d.
5 „	... 1s. 11½d.
4 „	... 1s. 11½d.
3 „	... 1s. 11½d.
2 „	... 1s. 11½d.
1 „	... 1s. 11½d.
Demand	... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
16 „ ... 6 „
„ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s. 1d.	„
3 „	2s. 0½d.	„
2 „	2s. 0½d.	„
1 „	2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand	1s. 11d.	

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાંન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)
धी ब्याक अफ हींदुस्टान, चना, यत ज्यापान (लीमोटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up...............	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund............	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.......The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.........

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per cent. per annum			
Do.	9 do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do.	6 do.	do.	5 do.	do.
Do.	4 do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
Do.	3 do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0½d.	„

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq.
HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ On demand do.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—The Law of Life—The present is a fitting opportunity for drawing attention to the few points on which health hinges. All impurities must be expelled from the system immediately their presence is discovered. Wear and tear must be compensated by suitable food, which, when thoroughly digested, must enrich the blood with its nutritive elements. The alternative virtues exerted by Holloway's purifying Pills exactly meet these requirements, and they further exercise distinctive and peculiar powers in strengthening the nerves and regulating the circulation, whereby secretion and excretion are accurately adjusted. These excellent Pills keep all the natural functions so fairly balanced that they prevent, or speedily subdue, headache, dizziness, nausea, bilious attacks, fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and similar maladies.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmacentist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTRY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following:—

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—
"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1¼ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c. Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, for the coming hot season, several furnished BUNGALOWS, on Matheran and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Khandala Hill, near the Railway Station, partly furnished. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, (with immediate possession,) a comfortable BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, lately vacated by Mr. J. M. Maclean. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Coloael BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, ornext to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to
KEIR AND RAMSDEN.
17th January 1866.

TO BE LET, two ROOMS in Medow Street, suitable for Offices. Apply to
G. R. WILSON.
6, Elphinstone Circle, 26th January 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860	....	262,977	19	11
Do. do.	1861	....	292,402	19	11
Do. do.	1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do. do.	1863	....	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of		......	40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq...................	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq.....................	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq..................	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq..................	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.......................	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq....................	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq......................	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq..................	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji,......................	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq..................	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq..............	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq..............	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq............	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq..................	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq................	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund......................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

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The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1*st.* The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2*nd.* Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3*rd.* Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4*th.* The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5*th.* One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6*th.* The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7*th.* The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8*th.* The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of* 47½ *per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9*th.* It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10*th.* On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11*th.* Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12*th.* Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13*th.* Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14*th.* Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15*th.* At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
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Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
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Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
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THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies —

Madras............	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„	DENT & Co.
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Melbourne	„	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	„	MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
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For further information and Prospectus apply to
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Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

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FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

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GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
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FOR SALE, the MATERIALS of a stone built BUNGALOW and COOKHOUSE at Khandalla—belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Offers to purchase the same can be made to the Storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway Office, Byculla.

The Station Master at Khandalla will show the Bungalow on application.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

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Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

Two new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses on front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, spair circular and lamps, glasses with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A light English-built new Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by S. Marks.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very handsome full size Meniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on Front with lamps, and pole, by Ablewhite, London.

A very small Lindow Socieable with lamps, pole and shaft, by Jones Pattent, Southampton, purposely built to order suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shift by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining samilar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman but owing to his departure to up country, it of of no use to him at present.

A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Patent leather flas board, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Enamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

Four very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four Wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Three handsome and light Cab Buggys with and without C. spring with lamps, by Silk and Son. Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

(*The Property of an Officer*).

A very light and nearly new English-built Cab Buggy with a Set of plated Mounted Harness, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,
The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass, shutters, lamps and shaft by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high whaled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very small second hand Meniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on Front with Lamps, pole, and shaft.

ALSO,

Few very best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles by E. Davis, few silver Mounted, very handsome Ladies and Gentlemen Riding Whips.

Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A few Sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A new and light Palanquin Shigram, Price Rs. 600.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A fresh batch of plated mounted Buggy, and Dog Cart, Harness same with double buckles and plated Hemes, some of them plain and neat.

A Few sets of very best and highly furnished Carriage Harness with plated on white metals, some of them plain neat with round Rein made by Thorn and Holmes Derby.

A Few pairs of Steel Pole chains, Leather Pole pieces, Leather Socket for Whip large and small size Carriage Rugs, &c., &c.

Few Boxes, Carriage Candles, to be sold retail.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 26th January 1866.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected —as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome and fashionable perfectly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with circular sliding plate glasses, and the outside removeable venetians in front, and double venetians to side door and back, lamps, pole and shafts, by Silk and Sons.

A very handsome and neat new Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

Two elegant Mail Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.

Two self-driving Cab bodied Park Phaetons, with and without driving seat in front, by Startin.

One handsome Mail Phaeton, by Marks.

One strong and new open door Shigram, by Thorns.

One handsome Buggy on C Spring, by Henderson & Co., Glasgow.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST LANDED.

A few sets of best silver-mounted single and double Harness, to be seen at the Rooms of
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY.
22nd January, 1866.

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31st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times,* July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large. See the *Lancet,* April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

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Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
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Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

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7, RAMPART ROW.

MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India; size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 22. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use. Price Rs. 25.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PEAR TREE CURVES for Engineers' use, in complete sets, from 5" to 100" radius, in a French polished Mahogany box, with lock and key. Rs. 50.
7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight tunes, Rosewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

DRESSING AND WRITING CASES, combined, fitted up for ladies' or gentlemen's travelling purposes; best cut bottles silvered tops; best quality Cutlery, Brushes, etc., Russia or Morocco cases, gilt handles and corners, suitable for presentation, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 each. SOUNDY & Co.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets without the Coffee Pot.

CASH BOXES of various sizes with patent lock, loose tray, and brass handles, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35. SOUNDY & Co.

MECHANICAL HAND-ORGANS, playing 30 Tunes, with real Brass Trumpet Pipes and Drum and Triangle accompaniment. SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

DUMPY LEVELS.—Just received a 10-inch Dumpy Level, with Mahogany case, tripod stand etc., complete. SOUNDY & Co.

DISPATCH BOXES.—The undersigned have just opened a consignment of metalic Dispatch Boxes of a new description, containing two trays, with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, two spring inks, ruler, pens, and pencils, &c., &c. The lid contains a partition witlock and key, to lock up a book or valuable papers. The box is not larger than an ordinary foolscap size dispatch box, has strong handles, brass-bound corners, and Hobb's patent lock, from Rs. 50 each.
SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.

FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tola to 8 tolas.

Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.

SECOND SIZE.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co.—7, Church Gate Street.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd February, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit for Public Auction the following:—
50 dozen Mousseux.
30 Crates Earthenware.
English Carpetting.
Walking Sticks.
Mirrors set in Gilt Frames.
Globe Lamps.
Country Carpets.
Silver Watches.
Treasure Chest.
Time Pieces.
Telescopes.
Chest of Drawers.
JOHNSTON & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer, begs respectfully to inform his customers and friends that he has this day removed his business from House No. 25 to No. 8, Meadow Street, just opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, where orders will be thankfully received and attended to.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment:—
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at his Rooms No. 8, Meadow Street, opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel, the sundry Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant H. A. Laye, attached to H. M. 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles), consisting of Regimental Uniform, Wearing Apparels Overland Trunks, and a variety of Sundries.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter, on account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, the first purchaser:—

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being in Hanuman Lane, within the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 448, and by the Collector of Assessment under No 10, which premises were sold by the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee under an agreement entered into between the said parties, bearing date the 4th day of March 1865.—Whereby the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, had bound himself to the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to complete the said purchase within two months from the date of the said agreement, but as this condition has not been fulfilled, the said premises will now be sold as above stated, on account and at the risk of the said purchaser, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee.

Condition of the sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints), bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality,* and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 „ „ Madapollams.
700 „ „ Jacconets.
600 „ „ T. Cloth.
5 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
4 „ T. Red Shawls.
6 „ T. Red Hoodnies.
11 „ Cotton Umbrelleas.
25 Cotton Gins.

SALE OF SHARES.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Share Bazar, by order of Mr. Pallunjee Hormusjee Sons & Co:—4 Shares of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company. Rs. 2,100 are paid up on each share.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTANDS, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham,* consisting of *Teak Logs square,* ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, Sleepers, *Yellow Pine Deal,* &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are being printed, and will shortly be circulated.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Transit Theodolite by "Street," in capital order, and *strongly recommended*—fitted in case with leather traveling cover, with stand complete. Cheap.

A ditto ditto by "Elliott."

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

A Dumpy Level complete with Stand, by Troughton and Son.

Ditto by Elliott Brothers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several cases of handsome Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in gilt frames, American Rocking Chairs, Walking Sticks, Stereoscopes, Boxes of Cheroots, &c., &c.

And one Coal weighing Scale, to weigh ½ ton of Coal at once.

An Invoice of Japan Paper, Portfolio and Cash-boxes, with real Chubb's locks and duplicate keys of different sizes, also several Iron Treasury Chests, with Chubb's locks with duplicate keys.

12 New Silver Gilt Hunting Watches of superior workmanship.

1000 Pieces Grey Madapollams 3 lbs.

AT 1 P. M.

A Small English Black and Tan Spaniel Dog.

A self-driving Phaeton with Dickey behind, by "E. Kesterton," well adapted for Mahableshwar Hill.

Any Carriages or Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT THE EIGHT BUNGALOW, COLABA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st inst., at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the Eight Bungalow, Colaba, the neat and modern household Furniture, &c., of LIEUT. SWINHOE, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Ware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Eggstands, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, several Glassdoored Book Cases, Couches, Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Dumb Waiters, Capets, a nearly new Pianoforte by "Schroder" in good order, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 2nd inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at his residence, Cotton Villa, Chinchpoogley, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of FREDERICK ROBINS, Esq.; the same consist of rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Ware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg-stands, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Tea Set, Dessert Knives and Forks, neatly carved Blackwood open worked Furniture, consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Presses, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Bedsteads, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One four seated open Carriage, and one Shigram, and Horse.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One remarkably light English-built Phaeton (nearly new), with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000. ALSO

On serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st February 1866.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay...............	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee............	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

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